The Outlook

FEBRUARY 28, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

Since the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany no serious clash has occurred, although there have been not a few critical points of danger. The question of the men taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale is still one such dangerous point. It was announced that Germany had promised to release the men, but they have not yet been allowed to leave Germany. It is said that our Government has forwarded a protest and demand for information on this point.

It has been rumored from day to day that the President was about to go before Congress again (as indicated in his Message) to ask for powers to protect American rights at sea. To the non-diplomat there would seem to be no reason why special power should be required for the President of this country to protect American lives, ships, and rights.

It is understood that the Administration proposes to ignore the German request that the Prussian-American Treaty of 1799 should be revived with certain changes. To do this would be practically to make a new treaty, and this is not a time to make new treaties with a foreign country with which we are not, as one may say, on speaking terms. Moreover, it is quite evident that Germany's intention in this proposal is to commit this country to a tacit pledge not even in case of war to take possession of German ships in this country and to establish a drastic and wide-reaching rule as to the treatment of German subjects in the United States. In case of war the United States will, and should, act generously in such matters, but this is not a time to fix terms with a country that does not esteem highly its own pledged word.

On February 15 it was announced that for the present the American Relief Commission for Belgium would be allowed to continue its activities in the occupied territory of Belgium and northern France.

Germany is evidently doing everything possible to keep the United States pacified and yet to get all possible profit from a ruthless mode of warfare.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE

Up to February 21 the losses of the Allies and neutrals in shipping since February 1, when the new piratical German submarine warfare began, is reported as 128 ships, of 252,621 tonnage. Of these ships 80 were British, 40 neutrals, and 8 belligerents other than British. The record for the last week of this period was very much smaller than for the earlier part of the period; the total tonnage as compared with that previously reported in The Outlook last week increased by only about 45,000 tons. The deduction is drawn from this that the German submarines have not by any means had things their own way, and the inference is also extremely strong that new methods of dealing with submarines by Great Britain have resulted in a large loss to the German submarine fleet. It will be remembered that uncensored despatches from Germany declared at the outset of this warfare that the Germans expected to sink about a million tons a month. They will not sink anything like half of this amount in the first month if the present rate of destruction is maintained.

Interesting official figures have been published regarding the status of British shipping. These show that since the beginning of the war shipping to the amount of four million tons has been destroyed, while three million tons of shipping has been built, making a relative loss of about one million tons. Great Britain has still nearly sixteen million tons of shipping, and the impression made by the present rate of submarine warfare on this vast tonnage is comparatively slight.

Meanwhile the American Line ships in our ports stand idle. Proper guns cannot be obtained from our Government, which also refuses to protect American ships on the prohibited high seas by convoy. There is a straight issue between the United States and Germany as to the right of American ships to arm themselves for defense, but evidently our Government does not wish to force this issue. It is said that the cost to the American Line alone for keeping her steamships idle in dock is at least $1,000,000 a week. A few American ships bound for ports in France or for London have sailed unarmed. They cross into "forbidden waters," but not in the more dangerous areas. These areas would be crossed by ships bound to Liverpool. The Dutch ships now in American ports are being held on orders from Holland. Like little Holland, the great Nation of the United States is still subject to the Blockade of Fear.

MILITARY ACTIVITY

The slowly advancing offensive of the British army in the Somme sector, which began over seven months ago, has been resumed. It has often been halted, but never has receded. The recent capture of the town of Grandcourt, south of the Ancre River (which here runs from east to west), has been followed by a forward British movement eastward on the north side of the Ancre. The object of this offensive is the town of Miraumont. Once well established on both sides of the Ancre, the British have a promising line of approach toward Bapaume, which has always been the distant objective of the British Somme campaign. From Albert, the center of the beginning of the British movement, to Bapaume is about ten or twelve miles over a perfectly straight road. At least two-thirds of this distance has been covered, but the real gain is larger than this statement shows, for the British line alone has extended far to both sides of this highway.

There have been German waves of attack in the Champagne district, and some slight German successes have been made here. Reports state that the German Commander-in-Chief, General von Hindenburg, has gathered a new striking force of perhaps four hundred thousand men, and that when the roads become dry this is to be hurled at some selected and now unknown point. This is one of those reports which are interesting but not to be received implicitly.

NATIONALISM IN THE SOUTH

On February 14 a meeting of members of the Progressive party was held in Atlanta, Georgia, to prepare for the National conference which is announced for April 12 next at St. Louis. The chief speaker at Atlanta was John M. Parker, of New Orleans, who was candidate for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket of 1916. In his address Mr. Parker reaffirmed his belief and that of his associates in the general principles of "social justice" enunciated in the Progressive platform of 1912. Among these principles he included the abolition of child labor, the shortening of the working hours of the laboring man, the budget system in National finance, woman suffrage, National prohibition, and universal training and service for National defense. Perhaps the most significant passage in Mr. Parker's speech was the following:

> Our ancestors endured untold hardships and fought for and died for their convictions; their heroic sacrifices made America what it is to-day, and the present generation owe a solemn debt

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to those who will follow us to fight for American ideals and to maintain the highest standard of American honor.

America is for Americans and is no place for the hyphen citizen. Those foreigners who seek our shores to better their condition and give their families opportunities they cannot get in the old country must be absolutely loyal to the land of adoption, or should be deported as undesirable citizens.

In this dark hour and great crisis every true American will loyally support our President, and should it become necessary, the fortune and life of every American should be cheerfully given to uphold American honor.

Dollar blindness threatens to be a National curse and blunt the finer instincts of our people.

A member of the staff of The Outlook who is now traveling in the South, and who sends us the speech by Mr. Parker from which we make the above quotation, makes the following comment on the general attitude of thinking Southerners with regard to the present crisis in our National affairs: "Most of those with whom I have talked have agreed that the South has been misrepresented by some of its newspapers and Congressmen. Several have told me that they were heartily sick of the emphasis placed on cotton rather than on human rights. How general this opinion is, of course, I do not know. I certainly believe that the educated people of New Orleans are thinking very seriously of National unity and responsibility. The effective Red Cross campaign to establish a base hospital is carried on entirely from the National view-point. Included in it, for instance, was a Flag Day, with addresses and flag-raisings all over the city. In all the schools the oath of allegiance to the flag was repeated by over fifty thousand school-children. In a city still so close to the reconstruction era, and its heritage of graft and thievery which still scars present political conditions, I think that such a demonstration is noteworthy."

Similar testimony comes from the West. The materialists and visionary pacifists are at the moment more in evidence than the Nationalists of the fine type of John M. Parker. But there is much evidence to sustain the conviction that with the right kind of leadership the mass of Americans are in favor of sustaining National rights, National honor, and the National duty to aid those peoples and nations that are suffering martyrdom because of their belief in democracy.

NATIONALISM AND GERMAN-AMERICANS

The attitude of the South, which is sometimes in these days—unjustly, we are convinced—accused of sectionalism, naturally suggests the attitude of the great body of German-Americans in the United States. In this connection we think a letter just received from a reader who is the minister of a Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania is significant. He writes as follows:

As an American of German descent, whose parents were both born abroad, who speaks and reads the German language, I wish to state that your position with reference to the war, especially in criticism of Germany, is exactly right. I agree most cordially with the substance of the important paper drawn up recently by a company of representative preachers [printed in full in The Outlook of January 10]. It is a document that will no doubt figure in the finished history of the great war. It is my continual hope that Germany will be finally and decisively defeated.

My individual convictions on this subject are of course not very important; but they at least represent a very small fraction of that not inconsiderable element of so-called German-Americans whose minds have not been befogged concerning the great issue of true democracy, which cannot triumph until Germany is conquered.

This is by no means the only letter of this spirit which we have received from Americans of German ancestry during the last two years. This Pennsylvania pastor confirms the belief that we have expressed frequently in these pages—namely, the belief that the American people are not opposed to the German people, but believe in them and sympathize with them. What America is opposed to is that philosophy of society and government which the present aristocratic, military, and agrarian rulers of Germany are imposing on the German people and trying to impose upon the rest of the world. It is as logical and apprepriate for liberty-loving Americans of German birth or relationship to fight Kaiserism now as it was for liberty-loving Americans of English birth or ancestry to fight George-the-Thirdism in the days of the American Revolution.

THE BOY SCOUTS IN WAR

"Boy Scouts Will Mobilize for War." Headlines of this type in the newspapers have alarmed many parents whose boys are enrolled as Boy Scouts. But the alarm is needless. If you are a father or a mother of a Boy Scout, you need have no fear, for your boy will not be called upon for any sort of fighting whatsoever.

An official statement published in "Scouting," the organ of the Boy Scout movement, tells just what the Boy Scouts will do in case we have war with Germany. First, it is said, whatever service Boy Scouts may render to the country will be entirely voluntary on the part of the individual. Second, no Boy Scouts will take part in any military operations; none of them will carry a gun. But in a National crisis there is much work in which the Boy Scouts can be very useful—such work as the following:

Rendering first aid to the sick or injured.

Sending messages by wire, wireless, or semaphore.

Co-operating in the protection of property by accepting definite assignments for the purpose of giving alarm in the case of danger.

Acting as messengers and co-operating with agencies organized for relief work, such as the Red Cross.

There are one hundred and ninety-seven thousand officially enrolled Boy Scouts available for such work if they should volunteer. There are also about three hundred and fifty thousand boys or young men who have had the Boy Scout training, but who are no longer officially enrolled. No doubt thousands of these youths would offer to serve their country in a crisis, and some of them are now old enough to fight. Finally, there are about fifty thousand men, ten thousand scout masters, ten thousand assistant scout masters, and thirty thousand other adult advisers of the Boy Scouts who have had some training of a sort that would make them useful to their country if war comes. Thus the Boy Scout movement has already provided a great reservoir of human resources whose value might be incalculable if we go to war.

BASEBALL PLAYERS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Those who were in England during the early months of the war were struck by the persistence of the contests in football and cricket, without any indication that Englishmen had been summoned to the colors. Little by little this was changed and the athletes became more and more a part of the country's national defense.

Though this country is not at war, we are glad to note a sign of a similar change in our own athletes. It is a cheering indication of American manhood and self-respect, war or no war.

The other day, on the motion of Captain Huston, of the "Yankees," the American League baseball players, at a meeting held at the Hotel Wolcott in New York City, adopted resolutions of significance. Their preamble should be read by all. It is as follows:

Whereas a lack of military preparedness now confronts our Nation, the American League feels it appropriate that baseball should do its part in a movement looking toward the country's protection and to demonstrate the fact that our National game is a genuine National institution;

Whereas, to set an example by which the youth of our land may be impressed with the need of physical preparedness and of military training;

Whereas, these major League players are looked upon as heroes by the boys and young men of America, and their appearance upon a field, trained in military tactics, we believe, would arouse in the hearts of our boys an ambition to emulate their example in doing something for the country;

The League comes, therefore, to the following conclusions: (1) that the ball-players be given an opportunity to become civilian soldiers; (2) that in each spring training camp one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hour be devoted to military instruction and that the travel from hotel to grounds be executed in military formation; (3) that military drill be continued during the season at morning practice; and (4) that immediately following the World's Series a military training camp of the Plattsburg type be established.

That these resolutions will be carried out no one who saw the rugged, vigorous, resolute body of men at the Hotel Wolcott can doubt. Their action should spur other men to similar activity.

IS HESITATION SAFE?

In Turkey there are still many Americans. Most of these are there because they feel themselves under great responsibility for others. They cannot, in many cases, leave without accusing themselves of being false to duty, unfaithful to a trust. In one institution, or group of institutions, founded and conducted by Americans there are now quartered many Turkish soldiers, and in the neighborhood other soldiers and a community of refugees. Of the ten buildings, seven houses are controlled by Ottoman officials. There are typhus, syphilis, smallpox, and cholera among the soldiers. There has been a death list of forty a day. All vaccine was long ago exhausted. It is a question whether some of the structures can be wholly disinfected. The girls of the school have been most helpful in nursing.

One of the men associated with this institution has informed us that there are Americans still there, explaining that each one who remains does so as a volunteer; and his comment on their conduct is that "the eleventh chapter of Hebrews ought to be lengthened to include the name of these heroes."

What those experiences are may be imagined in part from what happened when an official called at the institution with three officers, placed armed guards at all gates and patrols in the open spaces of the campus, and gave those in charge of the institution half an hour in which to turn over all the grounds and buildings to the officials and to get ready to leave. The pretext was "friction" between the American and German Governments. The censor of telegrams told the party of Americans that they might send as many telegrams as they pleased, but they could be assured that no message would get out of town and no message intended for them would be delivered.

From this American connected with the institution we have received the following words in relation to this situation:

> As for the policy that ought to be followed by our Government, it is difficult to urge an opinion. In general, it is certain that strength and steadiness are always better than any policy of hesitation or fear. In April it will be three full years since Turkey began to mobilize, and her leaders have pursued a very high-handed course all this time. It is a question how far American methods should change in the crossing of such a torrent. More than once last year I heard our city Governor speak in this strain: "We Turks are in the midst of a life and death struggle. We must and shall do what we think necessary to our national welfare. If you Americans don't like it—well, we did not invite you here; you might go home. Suppose your Government takes issue with what we do. What will happen? Will you send a fleet over here? Send it right along. Send it to the Dardanelles, and we will give it just the same reception we gave the British fleet in those waters. You don't think your American fleet better than the British, do you? Or will you send an army? Send it right along. Send it by the Gallipoli Peninsula, as the British did, and your army will meet just the same fortune that overtook the British there." Once this challenge was addressed to an American consular agent in a conversation at which I was present, and the Governor boasted of it to other Ottoman officials in another conversation at a later time.

This American representative of those who have been spending their lives in the service of the people of the Ottoman Empire gave it as his opinion that the surest way to bring danger to those Americans who are still in Turkey would be by hesitation and wavering; and he has added as his conclusion: "Certainly in the present grave crisis our American officials need a combination of wisdom, strength, and tact in dealing with the Turkish situation, if ever in our history men needed these high and delicate qualities."

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

The insurrection in Cuba is something like a kettle of water which bubbles and threatens to boil. There have been innumerable small acts of demonstration against the Government. Whether these will coalesce into a revolution or not is uncertain, as we write.

Our Government, mindful of its right and duty under the Platt Amendment, has indicated a second time that it will support the constituted government and laws of Cuba against the insurrection, and under the amendment we can, of course, land troops for that purpose whenever our Government believes it necessary. The second elections, which were held according to the order of the Cuban Supreme Court in Santa Clara Province, resulted in a victory for the Menocal or Conservative party, but soldiers were at the polls, and the Liberals, of course, say that the election means nothing. President Menocal has postponed the elections which were to be held in the Province of Oriente because of disturbed conditions, and this is taken as a sign that the crisis is serious.

As the disturbance proceeds it is evident that it is headed, not by Dr. Zayas, the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, but by ex-President Gomez. It is believed that the insurgents propose to put, not Zayas, but Gomez at the head of the Government. It is not likely that our Government would accept such a revolutionary action, even if it succeeded. Gomez is an energetic man, but all through his term as President accusations were rife against him both for demagogic political action to please the Cuban "old soldier" vote and for doubtful financial methods.

ANOTHER RAID

There is little encouragement to be found in the fact that less than a week before our Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, was received by Carranza, Mexican bandits were able to raid an American ranch at Ojitos, New Mexico, and carry off four American citizens, one of them a Negro. The bodies of the three white Americans were found the next day in Mexico three miles from the international boundary. The Negro, who was a ranch foreman, was allowed to return to the border with a demand from José Ynez Salazar, a lieutenant of Villa, for five thousand dollars as a ransom for himself and his wife, who was held as a hostage by the Mexicans. Judging from this raid, and from advices received by the War Department from the American forces on the border, Salazar's men have taken over much of the territory formerly held by the Pershing expedition.

The order for the return of all National Guard units from the border to their homes and for them to be immediately mustered out of the Federal service affects more than fifty thousand men. The moving of these men will be the largest feat of transportation attempted since the Guardsmen were sent to the border last summer.

A FIGHTING GENERAL

The sudden death of Major-General Frederick Funston removes one of the most brilliant and aggressive of American soldiers. He had a striking personality, was skilled with the pen as well as with the sword, and was foremost in every gallant and stirring incident of warfare. The one thing that tried him sorely was inaction.

Few episodes of our time—perhaps none except Dewey's victory—will so long remain in the popular mind as General Funston's adventurous campaign in the Philippines which culminated in the capture of Aguinaldo. He was wont to throw himself in the forefront of the fight in a way not scientifically approved by military critics, but which inspired his men mightily. Major-General Otis has described Funston at that time as "the greatest daredevil in the army, a man who would rather fight than eat." In one of his campaigns, in reply to a question by his superior officer as to how long Funston's regiment could hold its position, he replied: "Until it is mustered out."

At the time of his death General Funston was in command of the Southern Department of the United States army, and in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the attempt to capture Villa the strain upon him, restricted as he was by civil as well as military necessities, was very great.

His early life was varied and adventurous in its activities, and many stories are told of his courage and independence in difficulties.

The country will fully agree with Major-General Leonard Wood's comment on General Funston: "The country has lost one of its most efficient and valuable officers at a time when he can ill be spared. He won his way to the highest rank in our army through the gallant and efficient performance of duty wherever assigned. The army will mourn his loss very deeply."

COMMERCIALIZED VICE AND PUBLIC VIGILANCE

It is significant that three organizations, all engaged in combating commercialized vice in New York City, almost simultaneously have reported a noteworthy decrease in the extent of one form of such vice—that is, the exploiting of women. These three organizations are the Committee of Fourteen, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

It seems evident that the investigation of the so-called "vice ring" which followed the exposures brought about by the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal by Police-Lieutenant Becker and four gunmen was the beginning of a campaign which has steadily decreased the power of the promoters of commercialized prostitution. Says the report of the Bureau of Social Hygiene: "Vice still exists; but its amount has been greatly reduced, and the damage caused has been immensely lessened. In 1912 prostitution was open, organized, aggressive, and prosperous; in 1916 it is furtive, disorganized, precarious, unsuccessful. This improvement is shown in the statistics, . . . but as a matter of fact the real improvement is far greater than the statistics show."

The report of the Committee of Fourteen contains several striking findings. For instance, it is said: "Most amazing perhaps to the outside world has been the co-operation of those engaged in the liquor trade, and particularly of the brewers, . . . in the effort to improve conditions in saloons and hotels." In the second place, the Committee feels that it has exploded the theory that the great department stores of the city are "breeding-grounds for prostitution," and reports that it has had great assistance from some of the department stores in investigating this matter. Another improvement is the reorganization of the courts and the increased co-operation of the courts with one another, with the police, and with the district attorneys in handling prostitution. The Committee has also found the New York City police to be increasingly helpful, but regrets that it cannot say the same thing of the State Excise Department.

All three of these organizations whose reports we have quoted from emphasize the importance of unremitting vigilance on the part of the public. They attribute much of their success in the elimination of commercialized vice to the support of the public. It is largely as a result of this widespread determination to suppress a hideous evil that some of the leaders of the "vice ring" have been led to remark: "We have weathered all reforms from the Lexow investigation and the Low administration down to the one now in power, and the reformers always got tired and quit. But this one still keeps up after three years. We cannot understand it."

THE CHASE EXHIBITION

Those who mourn the premature death of William Merritt Chase have hoped that, especially to benefit the men and women who are not well acquainted with his works, a memorial exhibition would be held. This hope has now been realized in the opening of such an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; it will continue until March 18. It affords a welcome opportunity to become acquainted with all phases of Chase's career, particularly of its early part—his student days in Munich and his successes upon his return to this country in 1878.

To make the exhibition as appealing as possible, paintings have been borrowed, not from the public galleries in Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities where, happily, are some of Chase's best canvases, but from private owners who had been asked to loan their treasures. The result, therefore, is an exhibition of special import. We look upon such pictures as "The Apprentice" and "The Dowager" as showing what the young American did in Munich, when, apparently preoccupied with the old masters, he was specially somber as to color, a contrast to his later gayer tones. Then comes an American vivacity, as in the delineation of the Tenth Street Studio in New York City, recalling the Society of American Artists, which held many meetings in Chase's studio from the time of its foundation until the erection of the American Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street. Then we have the portraits of the man's maturity, especially those of his own family—the "Mrs. Chase in Spanish Dress," for instance, and the quaint portrait of little Helen Chase dressed as a Velasquez Infanta. Then come the landscapes, and, lastly, we have some of the fish and other still life subjects for which Chase was famous, and in which, among Americans, he was without a rival.

In this last-named class of subjects we discern Chase's lesson to every man, and that is, the finding of beauty in all things. To him there was nothing without beauty—a battered tin pan, the iridescence of a fish's back, the variegated patches of clothes hung out to dry, an old post rotting on the wharf—for him these things and everything, no matter how humble, had beauties which generally escape the rest of us.

And this was the reason why Chase's work was so versatile, this the reason why his landscapes, still life, figure pieces, and portraits, whether painted in Munich or New York, at Shinnecock Hills or in London, Florence, Madrid, Haarlem, betray the comprehensiveness of one to whom nothing paintable was foreign. With his buoyant, dashing, infectious gusto he seized upon everything; he delighted in it; he rendered it with marvelous deftness and accuracy. He loved painting for its own sake, as the pictures at this exhibition show. They betray an unexcelled brilliancy and facility of handling, and these qualities we like to think peculiarly American.

Yet let no one look at the Chase pictures for something they do not possess. Let no one seek to find in them the tonality of a Whistler or the spiritual fire of a Watts. Chase was so occupied in reproducing the actual life before him that he did not paint with the eye of the imagination. We have subtler and more imaginative artists. But, this aside, what American has done so much to transform American art from the old Hudson River school into a Barbizon realism as did he; who has done more to put American portraiture alongside that of Rembrandt and Hals; finally, who has ever better asserted the vigor and dignity of sound craftsmanship?

CAROLUS-DURAN

Last week, in his eightieth year, died the President of the French Société des Beaux-Arts, a man of international reputation as a portrait-painter and teacher of painting—Émile Auguste Carolus-Duran.

He was born in Lille, that city of northeastern France now temporarily in German possession. He was the son of a horse dealer whose name was Durand. Now, in that part of France there are many Durands. As the boy grew older he wanted to be known by a more individual name, so he changed it to Duran, to which he prefixed by a hyphen the name Carolus. The boy also had no notion of himself becoming a horse dealer, or engaging in the mercantile and agricultural pursuits of most of the people about him. From the start he wanted to paint, and when very young became a pupil in the Lille Municipal Art School, going thence to Paris and studying under the best masters. There his life was singularly varied. He was noted for fencing and riding and had a record as a duelist. He wrote several volumes of short stories and one long novel. More than all, he married Sophie Croizette, the actress, who was accustomed to say of her husband: "No woman could help falling in love with him even if he were a hunchback."

The homes of Carolus were in Paris and on the Riviera. Any one who saw him basking in the sunlight in his garden on that picturesque Provençal shore knew that there he obtained his inspiration and was confirmed in his passion for color. Notable among his portraits—now in general regarded as too conven-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

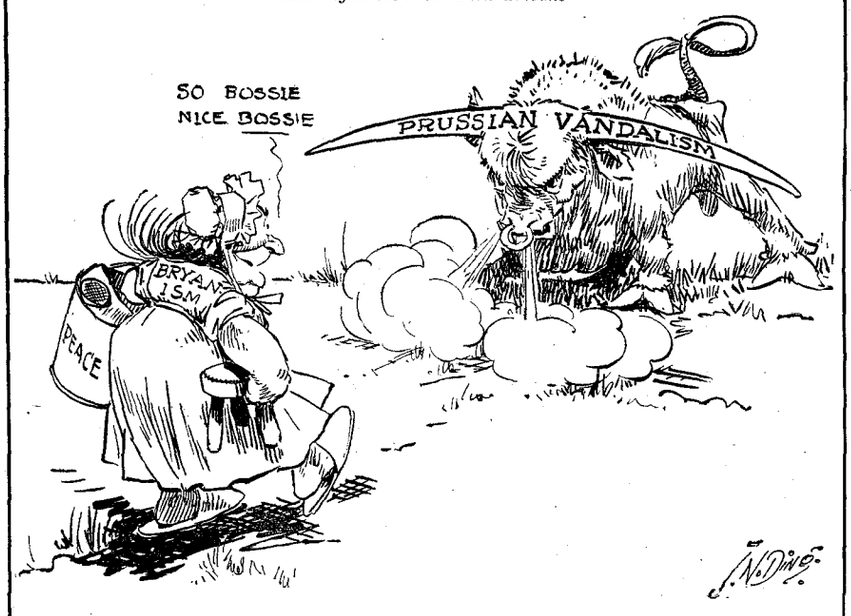
Kirby in the New York World

"WE'VE BLUFFED THEM, YOUR MAJESTY!"

Richards in the Philadelphia North American

NO PLACE IN THE SUN FOR THEM

Darling in the New York Tribune



A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Kirby in the New York World

"HAVEN'T I TROUBLES ENOUGH WITHOUT YOU?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tionalized—were those of his wife, of Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, the Countess of Warwick, Émile Girardin, and Pope Pius X. Other famous works are, "St. Francis of Assisi," "A Future Doge," and, best known of all, the "Dame au Gant" in the Luxembourg. In some of this work one realizes the artist's assertion that he took Velasquez as his master. In all of them one sees Carolus-Duran's frequently given counsel: "Paint from life. There is nothing so beautiful as nature."

As a teacher he had as pupils some of the most prominent contemporary painters, among them John S. Sargent.

THE MUSIC OF ANCIENT INSTRUMENTS

Among the concerts and musical recitals given during this year in the United States few, if any, have had, or will have, the distinction or beauty of those given by a group of visitors from France—the Society of Ancient Instruments, or, as its French title runs, Société des Instruments Anciens.

The very name of the organization unhappily suggests a rather musty museum. Nothing could be further from the truth. The music that it plays may be unmixed with sensationalism, but it is the more beautiful for that. The instruments played may be of ancient pattern, but the sounds that those instruments give forth would be to most ears not only beautiful, but novel. To listen to these players for the first time is like visiting one of the mediæval towns of old France and seeing for the first time its ancient but ever-living beauty.

Those who attend the concerts of this organization see on the platform what appears to be a small pianoforte and four chairs arranged with music-stands as for the accustomed string quartette. The instrument that appears to be a pianoforte is a clavecin (the French name for the harpsichord), a precursor of the pianoforte, but in construction and effect quite different. In the pianoforte the strings are struck by hammers; in the clavecin or harpsichord the strings are plucked by mechanical plectra, consisting of quills or hard leather. As it is impossible to vary the tone by the touch on the keys, the clavecin is fitted with two keyboards, each having its own special tone, and stops that vary the tone. To one accustomed to hearing the piano, the tone of the clavecin seems weak, frail, wistful.

The bowed instruments played by these French musicians are all ancestors of the violin family. In place of the first violin of the familiar string quartette is the quinton, which looks like a little stocky violin. In place of the second violin is the viole d'amour, larger than the violin and equipped with a double set of strings, one set played on by the bows, the other set—called sympathetic strings—tuned in unison with the upper strings and vibrating only as the other strings are played. In place of the viola there is a viole de gambe, like a little 'cello. In place of the 'cello there is a basse de viole, which appears to be like a large 'cello.

Because these instruments are not orchestral instruments, and therefore are not in constant use by professional musicians for orchestral purposes, they have gone out of fashion. The loss to music has been a real loss, for the disappearance of these instruments has tended to close an avenue to a large amount of beautiful musical literature, and has tended to obscure the beauties of much of the old music that has survived. There are very few modern compositions more engaging than the Concerto (or, as we should say to-day, Suite) in A major for the viole d'amour, by Asioli (1769–1832), or the "Ballet Divertissement," a dance suite for string quartette and clavecin by Montéclair (1666–1737). And Haydn as played by this string quartette with the clavecin, and Mozart and Bach as played by the clavecin alone (by Mme. Régina Patorni), are transformed by these instruments.

The modern pianoforte is a big, virile instrument that can be put in contrast with a quartette of string or even an orchestra. So every modern composition for orchestral instruments and pianoforte in combination is a composition of contrast. The earlier chamber music for clavichord or harpsichord and string instruments, on the other hand, was written with a view of blending the tones of the keyed instrument with the tones of the bowed instruments. Consequently, when this older music is played with the modern instruments there is necessarily a contrast that was not intended by the composer. To hear this old music played on the older instruments is to find it suddenly and marvelously modernized.

And there is peculiar charm in these instruments when their tones blend with the tone of the voice. Three anonymous songs of the eighteenth century sung by Mme. Buisson did not sound quaint or queer or primitive, as one might expect, but very modern. It would have been easy to believe that this music was not a recovery from ancient treasures, but was a new and beautiful development from the modern French school.

Mr. Maurice Hewitt, Mr. Henri Casadesus (founder of the Society), Mr. Eugène Dubruille, and Mr. Maurice Devilliers, who, with Mme. Patorni and Mme. Buisson, have brought to America this music of the olden time, ought to be made welcome the country over. Why cannot they stay here and enrich us by their continued presence?

A MEMORIAL MEETING

The late Hamilton W. Mabie, for more than thirty years Associate Editor of The Outlook, was at the time of his death, last December, a resident and citizen of Summit, New Jersey, where he had lived for over a quarter of a century. The remarkable impression which as a man and friend he had made on his neighbors and fellow-citizens was voiced in a very unusual memorial meeting held in the Lyric Theater of Summit on Sunday afternoon, February 18. Fully a thousand men and women of the community gathered to honor his memory. Mayor Ruford Franklin presided, and twenty-three organizations, expressing the life of the community in all its phases, such as the Common Council, the Board of Education of the Public Schools, the Board of Trade, the Summit Medical Society, and the various social clubs and welfare associations, were represented by the presence of their executive officers on the committee which planned the meeting.

Addresses were made by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, and Dean Talcott Williams, of Columbia University, New York City; and a tribute written by the Japanese Ambassador was read by Mr. Yada, Consul-General of Japan at New York City.

Letters were read from Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Joseph H. Choate, William Dean Howells, Francis Lynde Stetson, President Garfield of Williams, President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale University, President Butler of Columbia University, and Major-General Leonard Wood, testifying to Mr. Mabie's qualities as a delightful personal friend and as a public-spirited citizen.

While Mr. Mabie's achievements as a writer, a critic, and a publicist were recognized, the chief emphasis of this unusual neighborhood gathering was spontaneously laid upon his personality. Mr. Roosevelt spoke of "the beauty and fineness of his character," Mr. Taft of his "embodiment of the spirit of international brotherhood," and Mr. Howells of the "abiding presence, serene, fine, and true, which we knew for the soul of Hamilton Mabie." No one could have come away from this meeting without being deeply impressed with the everlasting truth that the greatest force in art, in literature, in politics, and in education is found, not in ideas or in workmanship, but in personality.

WHAT THE PATROLMEN MEAN TO NEW YORK CITY

In his review of the past year's police work in New York City, addressed to members of the force, Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, notes certain special conditions: First, the traffic in the streets has grown amazingly; second, we have gone through a scourge of infantile paralysis; third, we have endured many strikes, some of them widespread and bitter. And yet, as all citizens must have noticed, "the patrolman on post has patrolled better. This is shown by the decrease in crime and by the large number of arrests which could not be made except by wide-awake officers." Again, "the courtesy and willingness to help shown by policemen have gone a long way in cementing a more friendly feeling between the public and the police."

This was particularly true during the strike situation. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

police "tried to treat both sides fairly and to protect them in their full rights, insisting, however, absolutely that law and order be maintained. Twice during the summer every policeman on vacation was recalled. Nearly the whole force was on continuous duty; yet the work was done loyally, without complaint, and with marked patience and self-restraint."

During the year two parades were held and two Field Days given at Sheepshead Bay. In these events a large number of the force took part. As a result of the Field Days, the Honor Roll Relief Fund, for the relief of widows and orphans of policemen killed on duty, now amounts to over $240,000.

In the development of crime prevention it is not realized that many ex-convicts have been provided with jobs and policemen keep in touch with them; that many prisoners from the penitentiary are now out on probation, under the charge of police officers, who have been extraordinarily successful in keeping their charges straight; that talks have been given in public schools and in city institutions by sergeants; that street playgrounds have been established.

With regard to new measures of city defense attention should be called to the volunteer training camp at Fort Wadsworth, attended by over two thousand policemen last summer. They did all the work themselves—cooking, draining, cleaning, housing—so that should a great disaster befall the metropolis these policemen will have received instruction and done work to fit them to put up and care for great refugee camps. Again, the conduct of the mounted men selected to ride cross-country to the State Fair at Syracuse made friends for the force throughout the State. Whenever called upon the band and the chorus have performed with credit.

Yet despite this fine record the Commisioner says in warning: "Nothing is more dangerous to the spirit of a body of men than to create a feeling of self-satisfaction." He exhorts the force to a determination that every department of work shall be better done than it has ever been done before. "Let our record be without blemish and let it be full of deeds of courage, of courtesy, of humanity, of loyalty to duty, and let it show that we have answered every call upon us and have been strong and compelling in maintaining law and order."

REVIVING THE ART OF HAND WEAVING

A few years ago a New York young woman prowling through the attic of a summer boarding-house in Maine stumbled on a dusty wooden frame which she first conjectured was a small private gallows or a new kind of bear trap. "No, ma'am," the keeper of the boarding-house assured her, "it ain't nothing so fearsome as that; it's just an old hand loom that's sot here for years." This led the young woman to investigate the reasons why hand weaving had become almost a lost art in the United States. The reasons did not seem good ones to her. She persuaded several of her friends to her point of view, and the result was that several looms were ordered built on the lines of the dust-covered framework in the Maine farm-house garret. A few old weavers were found who had stubbornly refused to bow to the new gods of machinery and who had been making a precarious living peddling their own hand products in competition with the power looms of the great textile mills. These old weavers were made happy by offers of steady employment at the art which they loved and by assurances that there would be a revival of public appreciation of that art.

When they made these promises, the young women had only hopes to base them on. But these hopes are being fulfilled. An old stable within half a block of New York City's fashionable shopping district, which has been chosen for the home of the Flambeau Weavers, as these artists have chosen to call themselves, has become a center for American hand-woven fabrics of all kinds.

Old grandmothers of the Kentucky mountains and of the New England hills have been encouraged to begin again the reproduction of the beautiful homespuns which clothed the American pioneers. The few Americans left alive who remember how to make the old woven rugs, bedspreads, and counterpanes have been heartened to new activity by the knowledge that there are young American artists who have found as much beauty in these products of old Yankeeland and Dixieland as in the fabrics of Russia, Italy, or France. Concerning counterpanes alone there is a deal of lore, and the initiated can tell at a glance whether a counterpane is from West Virginia or Vermont.

While this refitted old stable has thus become the show-room for old American arts which were at their height when the site of the building was a pasture, the main efforts of the young artists concerned are centered on the production of a hand-woven silk with wild silk fiber used as the warp, which gives the fabric a peculiar luster.

In the language of laymen it is difficult to explain the artistic superiority of hand-woven fabrics to those made by the power loom. The machine-woven goods are evener and can be produced much more rapidly. But the hand-woven article carries always the personality of the weaver. To some degree the difference between the product of the hand loom and the product of the power loom is the difference between a painting and a photograph. America, which has been leading the world in the application of machinery to industry, cannot afford to neglect those homely arts—such as the production of fine hand textiles—in which the ancestors of present-day Americans did so well.

ARMY CAMPS AND CHRISTIAN LIVING

"You ought to know something about the work of this life-saver, the Young Men's Christian Association. . . . The 'Y' is here good and strong, with a big, comfortable shack for every brigade. Since our shack opened the Mesa bar and Bill's place are pretty well deserted. Mother gets more letters and the United States Government gets more efficiency. If you have loved ones at home, you cannot resist the open ink-bottles and the pens and the paper. It makes you ashamed to think that the 'Y' is more interested in your loved ones than you are. It hands you out religion in doses a man can take. It tightens up the halter that gets loose when a man gets away from home. It assures you that some one is interested in you no matter who or where you are."

The above is part of a letter written last October from Camp Stewart, at El Paso, Texas. We may add that along the Mexican border the Young Men's Christian Association has built over forty buildings, and that soldiers, many of them mere boys, take their troubles to the secretaries, knowing that confidences will be respected and that sympathy and good advice will be forthcoming. The secretaries have had personal interviews with more than fifteen thousand men.

Aside from these there are the hospital visits; nearly twenty-six thousand have been made.

Every Sunday two to five services are held in each of the forty buildings, conducted by chaplains of many different denominations. Every week has seen an average of two religious services in each building. Up to January 1 the total attendance at these meetings has been about five hundred and twenty-four thousand.

At some meetings "Forward Step" cards are passed around; on them are suggested pledges which the men may check off and sign, such as promises to abstain from liquor, tobacco, profanity, obscene language, or unclean living; promising also to read their Bibles and to attend a religious service each week; finally, as an ultimate step, to give their lives to Christ. Up to January 1 over nineteen thousand soldiers had pledged themselves to take one or more of the steps indicated.

Bible classes also meet in the Association's buildings or in various tents. Many of the leaders of these classes are officers and enlisted men. As a result of their work more than 12,700 men have joined the "Enlisted Men's Bible League."

Furthermore, special evangelistic meetings have been held. The results are shown in over 12,200 decisions for the Christian life, and in many reaffirmations of that life.

Then there are the Sunday-schools. The banner Sunday-school on the border is at Brownsville, Texas, and is composed of men from two Virginia regiments. The average attendance is about 500.

At this writing there are still some 50,000 National Guardsmen on the border, and about 40,000 regular United States troops, including General Pershing's troops. Who shall say that the Young Men's Christian Association has not grasped and is not grasping its opportunity?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN BLOCKADES

A CHICAGO reader writes us as follows:

> Your editorial "America's Duty" (in The Outlook of February 14) is too strong for those who wish to be thoroughly careful before deciding for war. As I read this article how I wish that with the same power of the pen you had also written another article and described how England had violated international law, how she has said to us, "Keep away from Germany with your merchant ships," and while it isn't necessary to send our ships to the bottom of the sea to gain obedience, nevertheless she is the sea bully, and has always been the sea bully, and now that she has met the land bully, militarism, please let them fight it out without our assistance.

Another correspondent sends us a copy of the Cornwall (New York) "Press" in which a summer resident of that town on the Hudson, a well-known and influential American citizen of German ancestry, says that Bishop Gallagher in a recent speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, exactly expressed his views regarding the German submarine blockade. In his address Bishop Gallagher said:

> I disagree that the country must stand behind the President. Wilson acquiesced in the violation of international law when he allowed the Allies to starve out Germany. Why should international laws be forced upon Germany when other nations are not made to abide by them? Germany has the same right to starve out England if she can.

The foregoing quotations illustrate a curious confusion of thought prevalent in this country in the minds of many people ordinarily humane and intelligent. These people, who can quickly distinguish between murder and trespass on land, seem unable to make the same distinction at sea. The fundamental issue in the German and British blockades has nothing whatever to do with international law. The issue before the American people is simply this: Shall we tolerate the ambuscade and unwarned assassination of our citizens on the high seas? No one denies that Germany has the right in war to blockade England, and by blockade to starve England if she can do so. The North starved the South by blockade in the Civil War, and no one objected either on the grounds of international law or of the common human instincts of the world. But if the North had sunk, without warning, every merchant and passenger ship attempting to run the blockade, and had indiscriminately drowned women and children in this form of assassination, Abraham Lincoln would have been looked upon to-day with horror by the civilized world.

Great Britain in maintaining her blockade of Germany seizes every belligerent or neutral merchant vessel that she suspects of carrying contraband. Let us admit that she herself defines what is contraband, that she is autocratic in this decision, that she opens and examines mail-bags, that she makes it very inconvenient and uncomfortable for non-combatants who wish to ship goods or take passage themselves to Germany. But she does not kill anybody in this procedure. She has not killed a single non-combatant on the high seas during this war. Under the universally accepted rules of naval blockade she captures vessels, takes them into a designated port, examines them, confiscates their goods if she so pleases, and interns the vessel. But the injured party has a means of redress. Suits may be brought, and probably will be brought, at the close of the war, and damages covering all loss of property, of time, and of profits, may and probably will then be awarded. This is what happened in the Alabama claims during our Civil War. England acquiesced in submitting the claims to a tribunal, and when the decision was made against her cheerfully paid an enormous sum of money. In the Alaska boundary case with the United States the case went against her and she submitted. Her past history and her present conduct justify every American citizen in the confidence that if he has suffered illegal damages he will in due time receive full reparation.

But this is not Germany's method. Those who really want to get a visual impression of what Germany does may find a photograph on another page of this issue of The Outlook, showing how she conducts her blockade. While this picture portrays the sinking of a military transport, allowable under the rules of warfare, it shows exactly what has happened in the many cases of the sinking by Germany of non-combatant passenger and merchant vessels. Over a thousand men, women, and children were drowned without warning on the Lusitania. Scores of other non-combatants have been similarly drowned without warning by Germany since the Lusitania was torpedoed. There can never be reparation for these murders. This is the President's view. He has officially said to Germany that this course is a shocking violation of the commonest moral instincts of mankind, that it cannot be tolerated, that until Germany promises to stop it the United States cannot even maintain diplomatic relations with her, and, if she still persists, we must in defense of our honor and of the lives of our citizens try to stop her by force.

Cannot Bishop Gallagher see the difference between trespass and murder? Does he realize that while he accuses Great Britain of trespass, an offense which can be repaired by paying the damages which the trespass has caused, he is defending Germany in committing murder, an injury which can never be repaired? If Germany will send out her high sea fleet and, by the recognized procedure of naval blockade, prevent food and supplies from reaching the islands of Great Britain, The Outlook will cease to protest. But it will never cease to protest as long as Germany, by methods which are despised even by the professional prize-fighter, shells and torpedoes non-combatants and puts men, women, and children in open boats on the turbulent sea and leaves them to drown or to reach land as best they may.

THE WAR ON ALCOHOL

Though intrenched behind ancient custom and law and aided by the instinct of men for personal liberty, the liquor traffic has been driven back by many allied forces. There is no doubt how the battle is going now, and it is almost certain that most of the ground which the liquor traffic has lost will never be regained. The forces opposed to it are too strong. The moral sense of men which was in the fight against alcoholism early has been reinforced by economic self-interest. In the old days the foe was called intemperance, and the weapons of warfare were the sermon and the horrible example and the appeal to the spirit of religious revival. To-day the foe is called alcoholism, and the weapons of warfare have become very much more numerous and varied, and range all the way from regulations by hard-headed corporations, posters displayed by employers for the benefit of employees, and examinations in connection with health insurance and industrial pension schemes, to the most drastic laws.

"THE TRADE" ON THE DEFENSIVE IN ENGLAND

And the war which once was localized has become world-wide. One thing that has stimulated this war against alcoholism is the discovery by the belligerent nations that John Barleycorn and his fellows are in every case aiders and abettors of the enemy. In England popular interest in the matter of discovering and suppressing German spies has been succeeded by a general public discussion of the folly of harboring so potent an ally of Germany as strong drink. One of the most vigorous leaders in this discussion is the staid and by no means radical London "Spectator." In issue after issue it has been leading the fight against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. The "Spectator" disclaims being an advocate of teetotalism. Indeed, it says distinctly that its policy "is not a teetotal policy, but a war policy," and summarizes it by saying that "while the Government insist that we are a beleaguered city it is madness to go on turning foodstuffs into intoxicants." It is a well-intrenched foe that the "Spectator" is fighting. In its organized form this foe is known as "the Trade" with a capital T. All through England women and dependent children and perfectly good clergy who would be horrified at the idea of lending the least assistance to the Germans have their savings invested in breweries and distilleries. It is hard to fight an enemy that has placed non-combatants of this sort on the firing-line. And so "the Trade" gives way slowly, in spite of the heavy guns fired by the "Spectator" and the rapid fire from letter-writers. One Englishman writes to the "Spectator" from a town that has "only one industry—viz., distilling whisky;" and he tells the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

following tale: "Into the large distillery one sees strings of carts laden with barley being driven. For more than a month I have been trying to get some coal, my supply being nearly finished; but owing to press of work at the mines or congestion on the railway I have been unable to obtain it. Yet carts from the distillery have during this week been unloading two trucks which have been put in a siding for them. . . . The manager tells me they have never been so busy, and this in spite of high prices."

Not only do these enemies of alcohol object to turning foodstuffs into intoxicants at a time when Germany is trying to starve England, but they object to letting strong drink incapacitate workers who are needed to turn out shells and ships to aid the fight that England is making.

RECENT GAINS IN THE UNITED STATES

So war is helping to down alcohol because alcohol tends to weaken the nation's forces and contributes to unnecessary waste of precious resources. If it does this in war time to a belligerent, it is equally certain that it does the same thing in peace time to a neutral. It is not discreditable to the American people that they are seeing the force of this plain fact, and are doing something to prevent the waste and fight the demoralization caused by alcoholism. In over half the territory of the United States the sale of liquor is illegal. The spread of the anti-alcohol idea has started from many centers and worked outward. Town by town and county by county have driven out the saloon. Then whole States, already won by local option efforts, have made the saloon an outlaw. Wherever the elimination of the saloon has come through this normal and well-established development of public opinion it promises to be permanent.

Our form of government, however, has made this fight against alcoholism difficult. The town or county which has voted out the saloon has often found its efforts partly nullified because the traffic in drink has been able to make forays from outside into the prohibited area. As a rule, such towns or counties have had no real assistance from the State of which they are a part until the State as a whole has adopted prohibition.

And the State in turn has confronted the same difficulty. At first the State that prohibited within its borders the manufacture or sale of liquor got from the Federal Government nothing but hindrance. We have had in this country the absurd anomaly of a State government prohibiting liquor and a Federal Government granting a Federal license for dealing in liquor within that State. One of the ways by which violations of State law have been discovered has been by looking up these Federal licenses. The first step of any significance to lend Federal aid to the States that wanted to keep clear of the liquor traffic was the adoption of the so-called Wilson Law of 1890, which took away the alleged right of a person after shipping liquor into a prohibition State to claim exemption from the State law if he sold the liquor in the original package in which it was shipped in inter-State commerce. The next important step was taken by Congress twenty-three years afterwards. On March 1, 1913, Congress enacted the so-called Webb-Kenyon Law. This provided that the shipment from one State to another of any intoxicating liquor intended "to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State" was prohibited. This act was entitled "An Act divesting intoxicating liquors of their inter-State character in certain cases." Until that law was passed, liquor, like any other commodity which was carried from one State to another, was regarded as being transported in inter-State commerce until it reached its destination. So, for example, if the State law regarded possession of liquor as *prima facie* evidence of intent to sell, liquor could be seized in transit; but if the liquor was brought from outside the State it could not be seized until it reached the person to whom it was addressed. So the Federal Government was, so to speak, giving to this liquor a refuge from the operation of the State laws. This refuge the Webb-Kenyon Bill removed.

NEW TACTICS PLANNED

The foes of alcoholism in this country are not, however, satisfied with this. They are proposing another law more strict than this. The bill in which their proposition is embodied has been attached as an amendment in the Senate to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill. In this form it is obnoxious, for it is thus endowed with power to determine the fate of a bill appropriating money for a great department of the Government. Such a measure ought to be adopted or rejected for its own sake. This stringent provision makes it a criminal offense for any one to transport intoxicating liquors—except for sacramental, scientific, medicinal, or mechanical purposes—in inter-State commerce to any State or Territory that prohibits within its borders the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. This is a very much more drastic measure than the one which Congress passed four years ago and which the Supreme Court has recently sustained. That law permits the State to take legal action to enforce its own prohibitory laws. This provision lends the power of the Federal Government to aid in the enforcement of the State prohibitory law. It even goes further than that. It announces to every State: "If you prevent the sale and manufacture of liquor within your borders, you will under no circumstances be permitted to import it." In other words, as was remarked in a conversation the other day, this so-called Reed Amendment "wishes on the State something it might not wish for itself." The Webb-Kenyon Law was a reinforcement of local and State action. This amendment is an added reinforcement accompanied by an added limitation. It is as if the Federal Government were saying to the several States: "You needn't deny yourselves at all; but if you do deny yourselves, we are going to insist on your making that self-denial teetotal."

Still further, the foes of alcohol are pushing as hard as they can the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution making prohibition National. This amendment has been reported favorably by a committee of the House of Representatives. If the predictions of its supporters are fulfilled, it will have been passed by the House itself before this issue of The Outlook reaches our readers. In order to be effective, however, this amendment would have to be adopted by the Senate before the 4th of March, and there is no expectation of that. It does not seem at all incredible that within a few years the Legislatures of the various States will be facing the responsibility of voting for or against an amendment that would make prohibition Nation-wide.

There is much to be said for National prohibition that cannot be said for State prohibition; but it seems likely that, as the spread of county or town option has been an essential step to effective State prohibition, so the spread of State prohibition will prove to be a requisite step to effective National prohibition.

A SUGGESTION IN CONCLUSION

In this discussion we have here but one suggestion to offer for consideration. We shall put it tentatively in the form of a question. In most of the laws that have been adopted the distinction between alcoholic liquor that could be legally made and sold and that which could not be was a distinction of purpose or object. This has left the way open to subterfuge, confusion, evasion, and abuse. Would it not be better to make that distinction one purely mechanical, by setting a certain percentage as a limit beyond which the presence of alcohol in any potable liquor would be illegal?

THREE PACIFISTS

Peter.

From that time forth began Jesus to show unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day. Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, "Be it far from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee." But he turned and said unto Peter, "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offense unto me: for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men."

When duty calls, but danger threatens, the motto, "Safety first," has the flavor of the devil.

Caiaphas.

Then gathered the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said, "What do we? for this man doeth many miracles. If

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation." And one of them, named Caiaphas, being the high priest that same year, said unto them, "Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not."

To let even one innocent man be unjustly put to death in order to save a nation from peril is the policy not of Christ, but of Caiaphas.

Pilate.

When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it." Then answered all the people, and said, "His blood be on us, and on our children."

Those who have power to defend the defenseless and refuse because they fear war cannot escape blood-guiltiness by disavowing responsibility.

THE BURDEN OF MONEY

Some men die from lack of food, others from overeating; some men complain that they are denied a chance to express themselves in a work they love, others that they have too much work; many are hag-ridden by poverty, and a few no less oppressed by riches.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who died leaving an estate of about $100,000,000, lived in almost constant fear of being murdered for her money. According to testimony filed in a Surrogate's Court by her son, Mrs. Green lived under at least six assumed names—"and probably many others"—hoping thus to elude schemers who might be seeking her money, and murderous cranks, such as the one who tried to kill her friend Russell Sage. She never owned in New York so much as a three-legged stool in the way of the furnishings for what men call a home, and she moved from one $10 or $15 a week boarding-house to another, in constant terror that her fellow-boarders would learn her identity. This woman, whose only offense was that she was too rich, lived almost like a criminal dreading arrest.

According to other evidence introduced in the Surrogate's Court in the course of the attempt of the State of New York to tax Mrs. Green's estate, it is said that her "interests were largely centered in the conservation and enlargement of her fortune, and practically her entire time was given to business matters, investments and reinvestments of principal and income. She was exceedingly economical in her way of living and spent very little for clothes, food, and lodging."

Apparently she dreaded to lose the very wealth which oppressed her, and the world's richest woman was perhaps more familiar with the fear of poverty than many a penniless clerk on the pay-roll of her estates.

Every one remembers that remark of Stevenson's, that "to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor." Mrs. Hetty Green "arrived" (in the accepted understanding of the term), and likewise did she labor, yet it would seem that she did not travel very hopefully. Perhaps if she had labored to reduce her own fortune by wise and unselfish giving her journey might have been more cheerful; for thus she might have escaped the limitations of poverty and at the same time divested herself of the heaviest burdens of wealth.

ATHLETICS AND WAR

IT is not surprising that the casualty lists from the belligerent countries of Europe contain a high percentage of the names of well-known athletes. The same qualities that lead a man to ride at a high fence, to dive from full speed in a tackle, or to swap blows in a roped ring, are among the qualities which fit him for high deeds when he is called to charge across that greater gridiron, called "No Man's Land," which lies between the smoking trenches of Teutonic and Allied armies. But athletics will have to develop new heroes after this war, for many of the old "stars" will never again be seen in competition. Every branch of sport and every nation have suffered.

Among the tennis players, Dr. Otto Nirnheim, a dominant figure in tennis in Germany, will never be seen on a court again. Others who have served their last ace are Anthony F. Wilding, the Australian champion, a Davis cup winner in 1914; Kenneth Powell, former captain of the Cambridge tennis team; S. H. Dow, a Scottish player; and the French players Chelli, Bousquet, Decurgis, and De Joanis. Golf has suffered no less than tennis. Among other golf players who have lost their lives in the war are Lord Annesley, Captain John Graham, W. A. Henderson, who had a victory over our own Jerome D. Travers to his credit, Julian Martin-Smith, and Miss Neill Fraser, who died from fever after serving as a nurse in the field. Lord Annesley was a former amateur champion of Ireland; Lieutenant H. N. Atkinson, another golfer killed in the war, was formerly the champion of Wales.

From the ranks of the English footballers these have fallen, among others: R. O. Lagden; F. H. Turner; R. W. Poulton, a famous "Oxford Blue," who fell at Ypres; J. Wilkins, the well known West of England Rugby player; Lieutenant G. W. Holmes, the all-round Scottish athlete; Fred Stevens, who was well-known for his skill at football, cricket, and boxing; Douglas Morgan, the clever fullback of Hull; Lieutenant W. McD. Noble, of the old Merchants Tailors Club; and W. West, the well-known East Midlands and Northampton Rugby star.

Of course, to give the names of even ten per cent of the splendid athletes who have fallen in battle would require far more space than we have here. But a few other names of athletes killed in war which might be mentioned are, among oarsmen, Fletcher and McCraggen, both of Oxford; and among boxers, Charles Ledoux and Henry Piet, the former the holder of French bantam-weight honors and the latter the champion welter-weight of France. The ranks of the runners and track athletes have also been greatly depleted. A few who will never compete again on the cinder track are Lieutenant W. W. Halswelle, England's Olympic champion in 1908 in the 400-meter run; Anderson, of Oxford, another Olympic competitor; and James Duffy, the Canadian distance runner, well known in the United States as one-time winner of the Yonkers Marathon and the Boston Athletic Association Marathon.

Germany has lost two of the greatest runners she ever had, namely, R. Rau, whose records still stand for 100 meters, 200 meters, and 300 meters; and Hans Braun, the great middle-distance runner, who still holds the German records for the 400, 500, and 800 meters distances. J. Bouin, the most brilliant distance runner who ever carried the colors of France, and who held all the French records from 2,500 to 5,000 meters, is another who has run his last race.

Many polo players and horsemen, of course, have fallen, and a noteworthy victim is Captain Noel Edwards, of the English polo team, which played in this country. Polo, by the way, is obviously splendid training for cavalrymen, as was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Polo Association of America by Mr. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association. Mr. Herbert mentioned the fact that many of our best cavalry officers, both in the regular army and in the National Guard, are expert polo players, and he referred by name to Captain Henry Meyer, who was riding a pinto polo pony, according to Mr. Herbert, when he made his famous dash across a valley under Mexican fire to bring information to his commanding officer.

The young men of America, who lead all of the young men of the world in point of all-round distinction in athletics, can be counted on as a valuable asset to their country in time of war, and the zeal and spirit which they have shown in athletics will make a success of universal military training in this country when it comes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN EDUCATIONAL REVIVAL IN ALABAMA

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ALABAMA, as she herself fully admits, is down close to the bottom on the list of States made up according to literacy tests. Until recently Alabama raised most of her school funds by the State tax of three mills on the dollar. This gave her about $1,813,000 to spend on her public schools each year. The Legislature sometimes supplemented this fund by special appropriations averaging about $283,000 yearly. In addition, some of the counties voted a one-mill local tax for their respective schools, one mill being the limit established by the State Constitution to which any county could tax itself for public education. As a result of this constitutional limitation Alabama has had no free school system to speak of except in the cities. The rural districts, the sources of production and wealth, have been miserably provided with schools. The little one-teacher school has been open seventy-five or eighty, or possibly a hundred, days in the year. Ten per cent of the children were, according to recent statistics, illiterate. The total number of illiterates in the State was 360,000. Of these 93,000 were white, many of them men and women of middle age.

This was the situation that Mr. William F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Education, determined to alter, if possible, during the recent Presidential campaign. His idea was to carry an amendment to the State Constitution that would give each county and also each school district the right to tax itself for long-term consolidated schools. By a preliminary campaign he succeeded in having placed on the ballots a constitutional amendment enabling each county to tax itself three mills on the dollar for its own schools, and in addition enabling each district to tax itself three mills—a tax right of six mills in all. Mr. Feagin started his campaign just after the terrible floods of last summer, which, according to Government statistics, destroyed in Alabama more than nine million dollars' worth of crops, chiefly corn and cotton. Even those who supported Mr. Feagin's plan supposed that the people were in no mood to consider additional taxation, and, generally speaking, they are always against constitutional amendments. But, nothing daunted, Superintendent Feagin plunged in to organize the entire State, county by county. He went to the banks and on his personal notes borrowed six thousand dollars to pay running expenses. With the borrowed money he flooded the State with letters and pamphlets full of facts. He kept his leaders working hard in the various counties, aiding them by telephone calls, letters, and personal visits. He himself traveled night and day, giving the people the unvarnished facts and pleading with them to redeem Alabama by voting for the amendment. The newspapers got behind the movement and helped Superintendent Feagin wonderfully. The Montgomery "Advertiser," for one, put the whole strength of its editorials, news columns, and cartoons into the movement. It printed a special Educational Amendment Section, which it distributed to county weeklies all over the State, so that they could use it as a part of their own editions.

The people of Alabama were waked up. They were expecting an uneventful election, with the usual Democratic majority for the President and Congressmen. But they found themselves in the midst of a regular old-time enthusiastic campaign, and for education *per se*. It was unique. While Superintendent Feagin was admired for his plucky fight, the general impression was that he would be beaten. But when the votes were counted it was found that the amendment had been carried by more than 20,000 majority.

The campaign and amendment have given public education an impetus in Alabama which will be very far-reaching in its effects. As a matter of incidental human interest it should be added that when the people learned that Superintendent Feagin was six thousand dollars in debt on account of the campaign more than this sum was sent to him by the friends of education in the State to pay off his notes to the banks. The surplus he sent back to the donors with many thanks.

Montgomery, Alabama. LITTELL MCCLUNG.

AHEAD OF BILLY SUNDAY

NEWSPAPER writers are fond of comparing the organization of the Reverend William A. Sunday's "campaigns against Satan" to a military or political campaign.

When Billy Sunday (the name under which every one knows him) begins to consider making war in a certain city against "the intrenched forces of sin" (he likes martial phrases), he first sends to that city his scouts. It is the duty of these followers to "feel out" the strength of the enemy, to learn what support and what natural allies can be found among the natives of the chosen theater of war. The report is then laid before Commander-in-Chief Billy Sunday and his General Staff.

It is hard to say who deserves to be called the chief of this General Staff; but it is either Mrs. Sunday, better known as "Ma" Sunday, or George Sunday, the twenty-five-year-old son of the Commander. "Ma" Sunday is an all-around executive officer of much ability. But George Sunday comes nearer to filling the technical position of a chief of staff. He is the treasurer and business head of the central Sunday party—that is, the General Staff. There are about twenty members of this General Staff, including Bible-class directors, church workers, press agents, and musicians; but Homer A. Rodeheaver, the musical director, deserves mention by name.

When the report of the scouts has been deemed to warrant an attack on a city, the scouts are sent back to that town accompanied by more experienced and more heavily armed organizers. Then the battle begins in earnest, for much of the fighting against "General Satan" in the cities which Sunday attacks is done before the Commander-in-Chief gets into action at all. He is the smashing, tearing attack of the infantry which drives the enemy from his stronghold after the enemy's courage and strength have been reduced by a preliminary bombardment of unintermitting prayers accompanied by a withering fire from artillery posted in local pulpits.

As an example of how the Sunday army works, consider what it is doing now. Billy Sunday is now on the firing-line in Buffalo, and is not scheduled to open his personal assault on New York City until April 1; but for several weeks already his scouts, sappers, engineers, artillerymen, and sharpshooters have been hard at work in the metropolis. The ranks of these classes are largely filled from local allies.

Of course the first important thing to do in any campaign is to get together sinews of war. This is being done in New York by a committee of New Yorkers under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur M. Harris. This committee has estimated that the Sunday campaign in New York will cost $150,000. From this sum $25,000 will be reserved for the work of conservation after Billy Sunday has left New York—that is, the work of holding whatever ground he may gain. The cost of building the tabernacle for Mr. Sunday, renting a site for it, caring for the grounds, etc., will be $65,000. "The remaining $60,000," says the Finance Committee, "will cover the cost of the preparatory work of the campaign, the running expenses of the tabernacle itself, the living expenses while in New York of Mr. Sunday and his staff of some twenty assistants, also two-thirds of the salaries of these assistants during their stay in New York (the other third of these salaries as usual being borne by Mr. Sunday).

"The estimated expenditures of $150,000 will be met first by a preliminary contribution of about $75,000 by persons interested in the evangelization of New York City. Second, by collections taken at the tabernacle meetings. After the required amount for current and conservation expenses has been thus raised, no further collections will be taken at the services unless for some special charitable or benevolent purpose duly authorized by the Finance Committee.

"No financial guarantee or promise whatsoever has been made to Mr. Sunday himself. The matter of compensation for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his services will be taken care of through offerings at the close of the campaign in such manner as the Finance Committee may determine when the time comes."

One important item of the campaign is the securing of a headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff. The entire Sunday household, including Staff and servants who travel with the evangelist, are usually housed together, so that the members of the Sunday team may be kept in the best of condition and their wounds well cared for.

The tabernacle which Billy Sunday will use in New York, and which will hold about 20,000 persons, is being specially built for him under the direction of Mr. Joe Spiece, who builds all of Mr. Sunday's tabernacles. A force of five hundred trained ushers and two thousand trained singers for the choir, with four thousand more in reserve, will be ready when the Commander comes to New York.

The means through which the Sunday workers get into touch with the masses of the people is the local co-operating church. All of Greater New York has been divided into twenty districts, these being subdivided into sections, and the section in turn being divided into "blocks," or groups of sixty families. Through the whole city some three hundred churches are co-operating with the Sunday campaign.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that when Billy Sunday faces his first New York audience on April 1 he will find half of his work already done.

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST[1]

II—WITH HIS FRIENDS IN THE HOME

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

FROM his conflict with his enemies in the Temple during his last eventful week Jesus sought at night repose, generally outside the city walls; sometimes probably sleeping on the hillside with his burnoose wrapped about him; once we know in a garden of olives; once in a house of a friend in the neighboring village of Bethany; once in the house of an unknown friend within the city. The name, condition, character of this friend are all unknown. Jesus probably had many devoted friends even in Jerusalem whose friendship in that perilous hour was carefully concealed except from the elect few. This unknown friend had offered him a room where he could observe the Passover supper with his disciples. Even they apparently knew nothing of their host.

The record which we possess of the Master's parting words to his disciples was probably written down by disciples of John, as his amanuenses, more than half a century after the event. To the literalist this will seem a great misfortune. To me these incomparable words are not less sacred because they represent the imperishable memory of the one disciple whose courageous devotion to his Master kept him at the cross until his Master's death—the disciple whom Jesus in that hour adopted as his son and to whom he intrusted the future care of his own widowed and heart-pierced mother. It was characteristic of Jesus that he made this hour of gloom the most luminous hour of his life's teaching, that he did not seek comfort from his disciples but gave comfort to them, and strengthened the courage of his own faith by imparting courage to their perplexed and troubled hearts. For the spirit always grows by imparting: we add to our courage by encouraging the timid, inspire our hopes by ministering to the disheartened, and make clearer our vision by telling others what we have seen.

I shall not attempt a paraphrase of Christ's monologue. My ambition is humbler; it is to translate it into terms of every-day human experience.

His opening sentence gives two keys to unlock the door to the "life that really is." "Have faith in God." How can we have faith in him whom we have not seen and cannot see? Show us the Father and it sufficeth us. If you cannot have faith in God, then "Have faith in me."

Faith in God is not the door to Christian faith; Christian faith is the door to faith in God. It is not easy in a world of sorrow, temptation, and sin to have faith in a good God who made and governs the world. But it is not difficult to have faith in a good man who confronts danger with courage, endures sorrow with patience, encounters temptation without thought of yielding, and bears the burdens of sins not his own without murmuring. Who can do other than believe in such a one? Not in ecclesiastical definitions about him, but in his character, in his personality, in the worth-whileness of his life. Faith in Abraham Lincoln has inspired the American people and made them what they would not have been but for Abraham Lincoln.[1] Faith in Jesus Christ has made the world what it never could have been without Jesus Christ. This is the beginning of Christian faith: it inspires in us the desire to encounter our dangers with his courage, to bear our burdens with his patience, to meet our temptations with his unyielding resolve, and to bear the consequences of others' sins with his suffering love.

But this is only the beginning. This human life is a reflection of the divine life. Sir Oliver Lodge has put this second step in the Christian faith with beautiful simplicity:

> Undoubtedly the Christian idea of God is the simple one. Overpoweringly and appallingly simple is the notion presented to us by the orthodox Christian churches:
>
> A babe born of poor parents, born in a stable among cattle because there was no room for them in the village inn—no room for them in the inn—what a master touch! Revealed to shepherds. Religious people inattentive. Royalty ignorant, or bent on massacre. A glimmering perception, according to one noble legend, attained in the Far East—where also similar occurrences have been narrated. Then the child growing into a peasant youth, brought up to a trade. At length a few years of itinerant preaching; flashes of miraculous power and insight. And then a swift end: set upon by the religious people, his followers overawed and scattered, himself tried as a blasphemer, flogged, and finally tortured to death.
>
> Simplicity most thorough and most strange! In itself it is not unique. Such occurrences seem inevitable to highest humanity in an unregenerate world; but who, without inspiration, would see in them a revelation of the nature of God? The life of Buddha, the life of Joan of Arc, are not thus regarded. Yet the Christian revelation is clear enough and true enough if our eyes are open and if we care to read and accept the simple record which, whatever its historical value, is all that has been handed down to us.

Believe in me, Jesus says to me. Yes, I reply; I can believe in thee. Even Renan, even John Stuart Mill, could believe in thee. Believe that the Father is in me. Yes; I can believe that the Father is in him. The Church tells me that the Father is all-powerful. Perhaps. But I do not worship power. The Church tells me that the Father is all-wise. Perhaps. But I do not worship wisdom. Jesus tells me that the Father is all love, and his life tells me what love means. And I worship love. Whether it is all-powerful or not, whether it is all-wise or not, I worship love. Even if I were a Persian and believed in two gods, an Ormuzd and an Ahriman, a good god and a bad god, and believed that this world was the stage where they were in a battle on which the destiny of the universe depended, even if I did not know and could not even guess which was to win, I would worship the good god and fight the bad one. Even if I thought the drama of Palestine foreshadowed the end of the world drama, that the ambitious Caiaphas and the cowardly Pilate and the treacherous Judas would be victors and love would be crucified, I should still worship love, and I hope I should dare to take my place with the mother of the pierced heart, not with

[1] This is the second of a series of seven articles to be continued throughout the Lenten season.

[1] See illustration of the effect of this faith on human character in the article "Lincoln and the Immigrant" in The Outlook for February 7, 1917, p. 234.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the triumphant foes. Yes; I can believe that the Father is in Jesus his son.

But this is not the end of the Christian faith. There is a third stage. "I will not leave you orphans; I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me, because I am living and ye shall live also." An orphan is not one who is fatherless. He had a father, whom memory recalls from the past. He will have a father, whom hope anticipates meeting in the future. But now he is without a father. There are many orphaned Christians. They believe in a Father who was formerly active in the world, about whom they read in the Bible. They believe in a Father who will appear in the great day of the future to judge the world. But now? Now they are without a Father. Inspiration and revelation have ceased; no wonder, then, that prayer ceases. Why go on forever talking to a god who gives no answer? God in history? Yes; in past history. In Jewish wars, but not in the European war. In humanity? Yes. In Hebrew prophets; but not in twentieth-century prophets. Walking with Enoch, but with no one now; speaking to Abraham, but to no one now; dwelling in the Christ, but dwelling with no one now. A silent God; an absentee God; a forgetting and a forgotten God; yes, what Carlyle has well called "an hypothetical God." Over against this common experience of to-day I put Harnack's confession of his faith: "Not only in the beginning was the Word, the Word that was at once deed and life; but the living, resolute, indomitable Word—namely, the *person*—has always been a power in history, along with and above the power of circumstance."

This is my faith. I believe in a Universal Presence, a Great Companion, a living Christ forever incarnate in the hearts and lives of his own, living now in the world with mightier and wider influence and in more intimate communion and companionship with his disciples than ever before, a living vine growing from a little seed planted nineteen centuries ago and since then spreading over the whole earth, whose fruits are a peace which troubles cannot disturb and a joy which pains cannot destroy. The seed of this faith was given to me many years ago by John's report of the last discourse of Jesus to his disciples. It has grown since with the growing experience of over half a century of Christian discipleship. It is true I have never had the ecstatic visions which I read of occasionally in the spiritual biographies of the mystics. Jesus has not promised such visions to any one. They may be real, but they are not normal. I doubt whether they conduce to the most Christlike living. At all events, they are not for me. I have no desire for them. George Croly has voiced for me my prayer:

"I ask no dream, no prophet ecstasies,
No sudden rending of the veil of clay,
No angel visitant, no opening skies;
But take the dimness of my soul away.

Teach me to feel that thou art always nigh;
Teach me the struggles of the soul to bear,
To check the rising doubt, the rebel sigh;
Teach me the patience of unanswered prayer."

I have never practiced the fastings, the flagellations, the denials of the body which some of the mystics seem to have thought essential to obtain their spiritual ecstasies. If personal fellowship with God is to be a natural experience, the condition of enjoying it must be a natural condition. Jesus prescribes no other. Loyalty to him is the only condition he prescribes. "If a man love me, he will keep my word; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." And lest any one should think this word which his disciples are to keep requires some mystical act of faith or supernatural act of self-denial, Jesus tells them what this word is: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." Love is the key to Christ's character; love is the secret of the Christ life; to love is to follow Christ. A life of asceticism, a life of retirement and meditation, is not the way to companionship with Christ. The way to companionship with Christ is a life like that of Jesus—a life of love, service, and sacrifice. And as to self-denial as a means for the purification of the spirit, "Life itself, rightly lived, offers the best and most normal means of purification. Here, right at hand, in daily living, without fleeing to the desert or retreating to the monastery, without the use of fasting or hair shirt, mortification or flagellation, in every-day duties and disciplines, lies the divinely ordained corrective of the flesh. Here is ample training for the spirit."[1]

Faith in the life and character of Jesus Christ as a supreme example of a life worth living and a character worth having; faith in Jesus Christ as the supreme interpretation of a God to love and to obey; and faith in Jesus Christ as a giver of life by his presence and companionship with those that love him and desire to be like him:—Such is the last message of Jesus to his disciples, or rather, as much of that message as one of his disciples has learned in his life experience.

[1] "Mysticism and Modern Life," by John Wright Buckham, p. 41.

A HUMAN SIDE OF THE RAILWAYS

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL GIBBONS BY BALLARD DUNN

IT is an interesting mark of the growth of what might be called the morality of economics when a great railway organization and a great churchman find a policy upon which they have common ground.

Such a situation has developed as the result of recent action by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific system in providing its thousands of employees with life insurance and with insurance against sickness and accident.

The great churchman who finds common ground with the directors of this corporation as a result of this action is Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal has written a great deal and has spoken frequently, using the weight of his great influence, in an effort to bring about a solution of the problems of capital and labor. It is especially for this reason that he found so much to interest him in the insurance plan as applied to railway employees.

I found the Cardinal interested, not alone in the human side of the railways, but also in the economic problems now confronting the transportation industry. We talked for the greater part of an hour, the Cardinal frequently pointing his remarks with personal experiences. The Cardinal finds in the insurance plan a practical working out of the principles of Christianity, and hails its advent as the basis for a more human understanding between employer and employee.

The Union Pacific plan covers some thirty thousand employees at work on about eight thousand miles of line, and the insurance policy itself was the largest ever written; it was for approximately $30,000,000. All employees who have been with the company for one year or longer and whose salaries are not more than $4,000 a year are provided with life insurance equal to one year's salary. As employees advance in the service their insurance is adjusted each year in accord with their advancing salary.

The new system is linked with an old-age pension system which has been in force on the Union Pacific for a number of years, under the terms of which employees must be retired when they are seventy years old. If an employee should be permanently disabled before reaching this age of retirement, his life insurance may be converted into an annuity and paid to him as a sustaining fund.

The life insurance feature of the plan follows all employees even after retirement on pension.

Under the accident and health features of the plan one-half of the monthly salary of an employee is paid to him during the period he is unable to work, with a minimum basis of $5 per week and a total maximum payment of $2,500.

The payment of benefits under the health and accident pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

visions does not affect the amount or degree of payment under the life insurance provision, and there was no examination of employees. Old and young, men and women, are covered.

"The plan vastly improves the relations under which employers and employees deal with one another," said Cardinal Gibbons. "In too many instances there is an attitude of mutual hostility. The proposed system will abolish this. It will stimulate the activities of the workmen and encourage them to put forth better efforts in the interest of themselves and their company. It will also remove dread of the future on the part of the workers in that it provides for 'rainy days;' and, further, it will establish security and tranquillity.

"The system is the practical putting into effect of the principles of Christian charity. It establishes the most friendly relations in the minds of all and brings about harmony and sympathy. It extends to the social body that sympathy and co-operation which are to be found in the human body, wherein if one member sustains an injury it receives the sympathy and support of all the other members. This may be illustrated by the example of a thorn in the foot. When the foot becomes swollen and sore, it brings into play the immediate sympathy of every other part of the body, and the system starts at once to relieve the soreness and re-establish harmony.

"The employees' insurance plan is the very essence of benevolence and harmony. The employee will work more eagerly if he has a stake in the final goal for which the industry is striving. I might quote from the words of St. Augustine to substantiate this. That great Father of the Church said: 'Where there is love there is no labor, or if there is labor the labor itself is loved.'"

Cardinal Gibbons was especially interested in the fact that there is no charge levied against the employees, all the cost being carried by the company. This phase of the plan drifted into a general discussion of the economic problems facing the railways.

In vigorous language he opposed the suggestion of Government ownership and expressed his hope for a better public understanding of the questions involved.

"I find the efficiency of the American railways," he said, "much ahead of the European transportation systems. The government-owned railways abroad cannot be compared with the privately owned lines in this country either in service or the charges for such service. On the Italian roads, for instance, there is a deficit in revenues each year which must be made up by the state, while in America the same is true of our great post-office system.

"I regret very much the tendency which is so apparent in certain quarters of constantly nagging the railways. The idea seems to be prevalent as a result of general misunderstanding that the railway properties in America are being conducted for the personal benefit of their officers, and that these men alone are interested in their successful operation.

"The development of the Nation as a whole is largely dependent upon the successful condition of the railways and upon their ability to provide for present needs and for future growth. I seems to me a great mistake to interfere with plans necessary to such growth. Any such interference not only places a hardship upon the American people, but also upon those who have investments in the railways. Thousands of citizens, most of our financial institutions, savings banks, life insurance companies, and charitable organizations have extensive investments in our railways. I am an investor in the Baltimore and Ohio and other railway securities and am vitally interested in their success.

"The progress of American railways has been marvelous. I can remember when, as a student sixty-two years ago, I traveled from Cincinnati to Baltimore in a crude train of that period which had neither sleeping accommodations nor a dining-car. I had to sit on a rough bench, the roadbed was rough, and the distance traveled required a much longer time than is now necessary. At night I stretched out on the same rough bench. The increased investment which has been put into the roads since then has not only brought us greater comforts and better service, but we enjoy these benefits at a much smaller charge. In this country we can travel for less than we can travel in Europe, and here our railway service is of the highest order. It is a marvel of safety when we consider the hundreds of millions of passengers carried every year.

"I think it would be a mistake to consider public ownership of American railways, as such a plan would be contrary to the spirit of our people. If the hundreds of thousands of railway employees were to be made Government employees and the immense funds of the railways were to be handled by Government agencies, we would build up a central power that would use the employees for political purposes and would bring about corruption of the worst character.

"It is much better that we have the stimulus of private ownership, with the owners striving through competition for better conditions. Under the existing system mismanagement can be remedied. An awakened public conscience gives assurance of this.

"The tendency of great combinations of labor to interfere with railway operations is ill-advised. Such organizations misuse their power, and there is danger that they will overreach themselves to their own detriment as well as the detriment of the country. They should be warned against using legislation to further these mistaken ends, as there is danger of a reaction which would offset the good which these organizations can accomplish if wisely guided. Class legislation is dangerous in this country, and I sincerely hope that organizations working on such programmes will be restrained.

"I have always been friendly to the laboring man as well as to his organizations, but I oppose them when they overreach themselves. I stood by the old Knights of Labor in the days of that powerful organization, and I did what I could to keep it from being discredited. My attitude then and now and the many things which I have written and preached along these lines, I feel, give me the right to voice these opinions."

A MENDER OF MEN

BY ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG

NORTON, the general manager of a big brick-making concern, was confronted with a very serious problem in the handling of labor, and he sent for Charles Woodward, industrial expert, who, in confidential moments, styles himself a "mender of men."

"Here is the situation," said Norton while explaining the case to Woodward. "I have forty men, mostly foreigners, who load brick on the cars each day from 4 to 9 A.M. After nine o'clock they have nothing to do until four o'clock the next morning. Their usual custom has been to get a keg of beer after their work is over, take it out into a vacant lot, and drink themselves drunk. The result is that I am tied up about half the time because I cannot depend on these men to move the brick fast enough to keep ahead of the brickmakers. I have talked, scolded, and threatened, but without success. What can I do to make that gang keep sober?"

"It is a little difficult to propose a plan without further investigation, but if you will authorize me to go ahead I think I can put those fellows on the 'water wagon' within a few months."

"Go to it. If you can straighten them up, you will be entitled to a diamond medal."

Woodward turned the job over to Smith, one of his helpers, and Smith made a quick analysis of the problem. Most of the men were married and had families. Under right leadership they would make good, steady, reliable men, so Smith set out to locate the leader of the gang and capture him.

The next move in the game was to obtain the home addresses of the men and give the list to Miss Gibbs, a sort of visiting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nurse and social worker in the employ of Woodward. Miss Gibbs called on the wives of the men involved, won their hearts, and helped them with their household troubles. In a short time she located the leader. His first name was "Tim." He was a born American, a natural boss, and the men who were working with him would do as he said. Miss Gibbs got acquainted with Tim, learned that his home was under mortgage, and that he could not raise $100 to pay off the mortgage in time to save the property. Miss Gibbs took Tim to Smith, and they became strong friends. Smith got him to talk about his troubles, and persuaded him to swear off from drink.

Then Smith went to Norton and astonished that worthy gentleman by asking him to loan Tim two hundred dollars so that he could save his home and buy some furniture and clothing for his family. Naturally Norton was angry and refused; then Smith offered to go security for the loan, and Norton came around handsomely. The mortgage was paid, and Miss Gibbs took Mrs. Tim downtown and helped her buy the house furnishing and clothing out of the other hundred, and to the amazement of the children the mother returned with a new dress and a new pair of shoes—objects of curiosity in that home.

When Tim learned that Norton, his boss, had loaned him the money without security, he then and there "caved in" and volunteered to put all his work mates on the "water wagon," and he did. Now the percentage of men incapacitated from drink is only one or two a week, while before Smith and Tim became friends the percentage was often thirty-eight tipsy men out of forty. Incidentally Miss Gibbs worked a revolution in the homes of these people by showing the mothers and girls how to take care of a home and how to care for themselves. When Norton saw the results, he marveled at the change that had been wrought.

"Now," said Smith, after Norton had enthused for a while, "I want you to go a little further and make this reform permanent."

"What now?"

"You know that old building out beyond the kilns? It is empty, and ought to be put to a good use. I want you to fix it up, put in some card tables, a pool table, and possibly a talking-machine of some kind. Make a 'hang-out,' so men who are off duty can use it, especially the fellows who are working in Tim's gang."

Norton objected at first, then consented. So the old shack was fitted up for a "hang-out," and now the men spend their spare time there or go home. No more kegs of beer in a vacant lot for them. The "hang-out" idea has attracted so much attention among other employees that Norton is going to enlarge the building so that all can have the same privileges.

A few months later Woodward had another call from Norton, and Smith went out to see about it. This time the engineer and one of the foremen had engaged in a knock-down fight, which ended in a draw. One of them marked off a dead-line and told the other to stay on his side of the line or there would be further trouble.

"Hang it! I don't know what to do about it," exclaimed Norton. "They are both good men and have been with me a long time, and I don't want to discharge either. Do you think you can work your magic on those fellows and induce them to make peace and wipe out the dead-line?"

"Let me try," replied Smith, and Norton consented.

A few days later Smith invaded the engine-room with a smile and a glad hand which the monarch of the engine could not resist. The engineer responded in kind, for he had heard about the "hang-out," and what Smith had done among the men who loaded the cars.

"Say, what's the row between you and the foreman?" asked Smith, confidingly.

"Oh, I hate the sight of him, and if he crosses that dead-line I'll beat him up."

"Would you like to see him ground up under a train?"

"Oh, no, not so bad as that," replied the surprised engineer.

"Would you like to see him made blind?"

"Of course not. I don't want to harm him that much."

"Would you like to see his children stricken with infantile paralysis?"

"No, no; not that."

"Well, I guess you don't hate him very much. You just think you do. Now, why can't you make up and be friends?"

After some further talk along the same line, the engineer finally agreed to shake hands if the foreman would come half-way.

Smith went to the foreman and asked him the same set of questions, and ended by obtaining a promise to meet the engineer half-way. They accordingly walked up to the dead-line at a point indicated by Smith, shook hands sheepishly, laughed, and the quarrel was over. Smith took them out to supper, and planned a fishing trip for the next day, which was Sunday. While they were arranging matters the following morning Smith received a message which kept him from going, but the two fighters, now good friends, went on the expedition together, and to this day there has been no revival of the old quarrel.

The foregoing incidents illustrate the Woodward philosophy of dealing with men.

"My ideal," said Woodward, "is not merely to settle up little quarrels here and there, but to stop the standing quarrel between employer and employee. I know that it can be done by bringing about common knowledge and a better understanding between the front office and the shop.

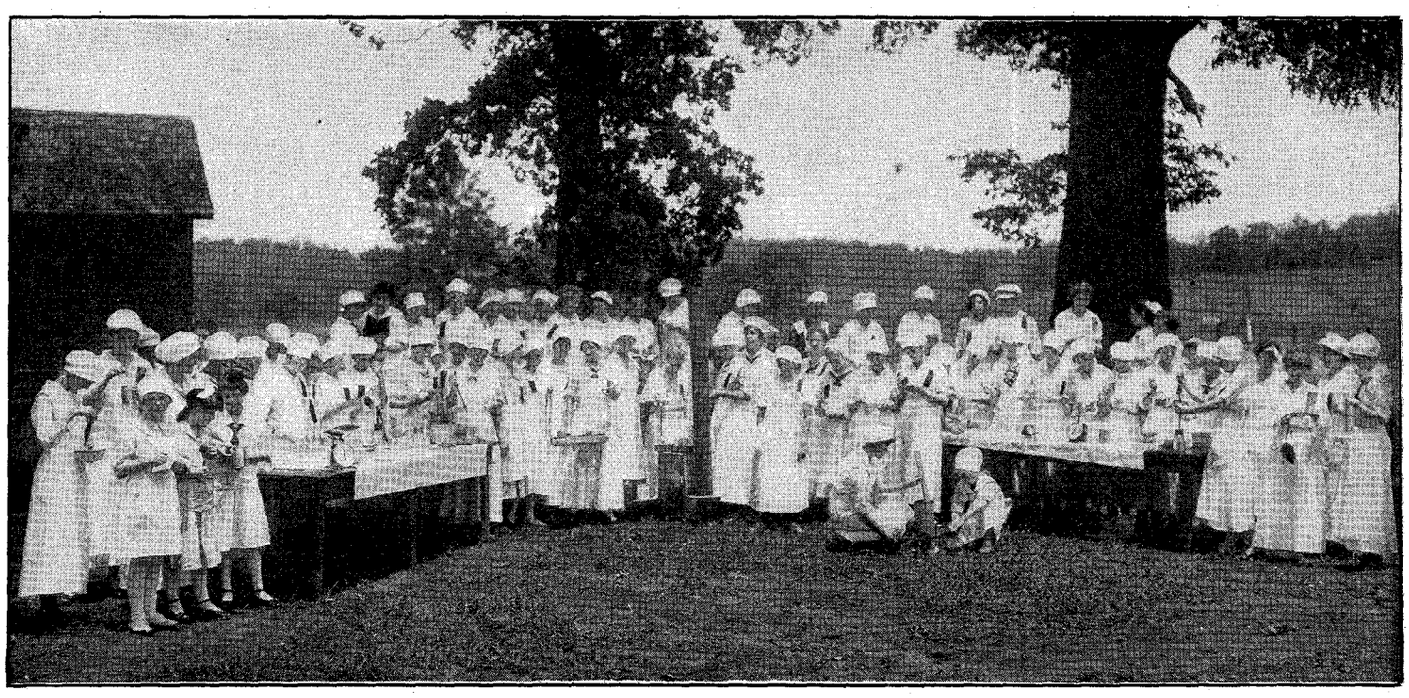
"One cause of labor disturbances is the ignorance of each other that exists in both camps. The boss deals with raw material, machines, labor, and the finished product, and of the four factors of industry man power has received the least consideration. He employs high-priced experts to purchase the material, he spends large sums for the very best machines to manufacture his goods, and he pays capable men to market the product, but the man power necessary to the very existence of his business usually receives the very least attention. I have discovered that many men go wrong because they are broken or weak and need mending, but too many employers are so intent on getting a profit out of labor that they seldom think of the question of human welfare that is involved. The time to settle a strike is six months before it starts, by getting in among the men and finding out what they are thinking and feeling.

"Incipient discontent can be handled easily, but when it becomes secret resentment and antagonism it is almost beyond control. Then the professional agitator comes along, plays on the feelings of the men, and brings on a strike. In such instances a better understanding between master and men would have broken the power of the agitator in advance. When called in to learn conditions, I send in special helpers as workingmen to learn what the men are talking about and how they feel; and from the data thus obtained I make my deductions and recommendations.

"Nine times out of ten I have been able to locate trouble and make adjustments that resulted in shop harmony and greatly increased productiveness at no advance in cost. My ambition now is to see a great organization of salaried men formed to talk over plans and ideas for the advancement of the business which employs them. Such an organization would include many bosses as well as the salaried executives, and in time the more intelligent among the wage-earners could be won over, and then we would have a genuine industrial association in which the interests of all could be discussed.

"The investor, the man on salary, and the man in the shop have much in common, and the common meeting-ground where they could exchange ideas and engage in discussions about common problems will do much to convince mankind that capital and labor are sons of the same father and should be persuaded to dwell together in peace."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A GROUP OF ALABAMA CANNING CLUB GIRLS

Similar groups of girls have become a familiar sight throughout the Southern States within the last two years, as a result of the new "Feed Ourselves" gospel which is the basis of the economic revival in the South

THE "FEED OURSELVES" GOSPEL AND THE WOMAN WHO PROVED IT

BY LITTELL McCLUNG

EDITOR OF "FARM AND IMMIGRATION"

THE South has furnished its quota of leaders to the country, both political and religious, both good and bad. But now she comes forward with a new kind of leader—an economic Moses; a woman preaching a gospel that must be lived up to, not only by the South, but by every section of the country that hopes to get on a permanently prosperous basis.

This new leader is Mrs. G. H. Mathis, of Gadsden, Alabama. Mrs. Mathis, by example and by word, has quickened thousands of men and women in the South to a realization that "we must raise what we eat" if ever we are to plant our feet upon the solid road and go forward with the knowledge that our work will bring full returns despite wars and rumors of wars, stock market disasters, or industrial slumps. And the South, accepting and in part living up to the economic gospel preached by Mrs. Mathis, is already on that solid road, and is already enjoying such prosperity as she has not had in half a century.

To understand Mrs. Mathis's herculean task, just take a brief survey of the Cotton Belt prior to the European war. For years on years the South had been supplying the world with the bulk of its cotton. With cotton at twelve or fifteen cents a pound, the snow-white staple brought hundreds of millions of dollars into the Cotton Belt every fall. And yet with these vast sums pouring into the cities, towns, and hamlets, the South remained poor; and for the same reason that so many people continue to be poor—they buy everything they eat. Now the individual family may not spend a very large sum for food in a year, but this sum in most cases runs over that sharp economic line where profit ends and debt begins. If the family had just been able to save that ten dollars spent for potatoes, that nine dollars that went for tomatoes, that fifty dollars for butter and cream, and that other fifty for canned goods, it would have had a little surplus at the end of the year, instead of being in debt to the merchant.

All the South's money went to the Central West for foods and foodstuffs. The Central West, even with its high-priced land and rigorous winters, gradually grew rich at the expense of the South with its low-priced lands and mild climate. Figures compiled from the car records in every county in the State show that in 1914 Alabama alone sent $106,000,000 North for food for man and beast. Other Cotton Belt States sent proportionate sums.

Result: when the European war broke, and cotton that had cost eight cents a pound to produce went down to five cents a pound, the South was without money, without food, and with an immense debt to shoulder as well. Frantic appeals for Government aid were made to Washington—appeals backed by powerful influence. With the hope of quick results the "Buy-a-Bale" movement was started, and it spread from New Orleans to Chicago. But it brought little actual benefit because the cotton bought at ten cents a pound was such a small part of the crop. At best it was but a temporary makeshift.

It remained for Mrs. Mathias to bring the clear, true message of economic salvation. "Raise what you eat and make cotton your surplus money crop," was the gospel she preached throughout the Central South. She had done this on her own farm, and she knew she was right. By living up to this gospel she had increased the value of eight-dollar-an-acre land to forty and fifty dollars an acre. She had taken shiftless tenants and made of them responsible and productive citizens.

She had helped some of them to own their homes and to feel, for the first time, that they had responsibilities and were a part of the community. She had gone into partnership with her tenants—black and white—and had made them "feed themselves" and have a surplus besides; she had helped them start bank accounts and build up the land; and in building up the land and becoming independent they had built up in themselves latent manhood and womanhood, pride in success and ambition to progress.

Mrs. Mathis had done all these things on her farm in Alabama some time before even the faintest rumble in Europe. She had realized that soil fertility is the basis of all wealth, and that the conservation and proper use of this wealth is the foundation of all industry and all solid prosperity. And so when cotton fell to five cents, and the South was looking with terri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fied eye into the future and asking, "What shall we do to be saved?" Mrs. Mathis had ready the true message of salvation. And it had nothing in common with the late unlamented "Buy-a-Bale" movement.

She first delivered this message at Birmingham to farmers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and to women. And this message, so clear, so simple, so direct, aroused to action those who heard it. This woman, reared in the South and loving the South, had gone to the root of the whole vast problem—the selling of cotton to buy food, absentee landlordism, and the consequent depletion of soil fertility.

"Man alive, this is the message the whole South should hear now!" declared a banker who was present. And so the bankers of Alabama got together, voted a sum of money to Mrs. Mathis, and asked her to visit every part of Alabama.

She accepted the invitation, conscious that she could help lift her native State out of its distress. She went to the cities, to the towns, and to the cross-roads. Everywhere the people flocked to hear her—men and women in every walk, from the big plantation owner down to his humble Negro tenant. Never had any political orator—and there have been some noted and notorious political orators in Alabama—never had one of them in the heat of a campaign been received with such enthusiasm and earnestness as greeted Mrs. Mathis everywhere she went. "We must feed ourselves" was the phrase on thousands of tongues and the resolve in thousands of hearts.

Mrs. Mathis not only gave the inspiration but she outlined the methods that must be followed by landlords and tenants. Here, there, and everywhere she induced landlords to give up the old plan of renting so much land for so much cotton, and to take personal supervision of their plantations and rent the land on the crop-sharing basis, the tenant to get two-thirds and the owner one-third. She persuaded the landlords to supervise the planting and the cultivation of forage crops as well as cotton. Her own method was that of pure Socialism in an absolute monarchy. The landowner was master of the system itself, but the system provided for complete partnership in the work and the fairest division of the results of the year's labor. She told the landlords that they owed it to the South, to themselves, and to their tenants to plan and supervise the work of the tenants and yet make the tenants full partners. She showed what this system had done on her farm and how it would make a new South if carried out on even half the plantations in the South.

The landlords, in debt for foodstuffs already bought and consumed by tenants, were in a desperate situation. They took Mrs. Mathis at her word and went to work to "feed themselves" and help the South feed itself.

The people of Mississippi and of Arkansas sent for Mrs. Mathis to "come over into Macedonia and help us." She went. Messages for help came from other parts of the South, and this Alabama woman answered them in person. She touched the economic heart of the South and it throbbed with new life and with determination to win through new methods—the methods of "feeding ourselves and making our cotton the surplus money crop."

Mrs. Mathis brought more live stock into the South. She brought the planting of legumes, for building up the soil that constant cotton culture had drained of its fertility. Her work brought silos, fences, and increased acreage in oats and corn. She heralded the beginning of the New South—the South that will make cotton its money crop and produce the necessities of life as well; foodstuffs for its own use and for other parts of the country too.

The East sent for Mrs. Mathis. For several weeks she was in Philadelphia, New York, and other Eastern centers upon invitation to help the East meet the rising cost of living by telling how the South has met it. And to the East she has given rock-bottom truths. "You cannot continue the way you are going. The ice is thin, and it is bound to crack. Your cities and their high wages have drawn labor from your farms within two years to such an extent that the farms have ceased to produce enough to feed your cities at reasonable cost. Three or four States in the Central West cannot feed you and England also. You must eat less, waste less, and produce more.

"How are you to do these things? The methods of bringing them about should be better known to you than to me. But the city and suburban garden is one way out. All-the-year around gardening in the South has been one of the main factors in our 'feeding ourselves.'

"You have no cheap labor, as we have in the South. You haven't the low-priced lands that we in the South have, nor our mild winters. You have the big cities, while most of our population is rural. But I do know that unless you bring home to your people the realization that they must somehow, somewhere, raise with their own hands more of the food they eat, you will have serious trouble at the end of the war. You will still have the high cost of living without the high wages to meet it. Your wages now are to your people what twelve-cent cotton was to our people before the European war. Our high-priced cotton blinded us to the disaster that low-priced cotton was bound to bring. High wages now are blinding the East to the inevitable disaster that will follow the end of the war. The only difference is that we learned our lesson first. We learned it when the war started, you will learn it with the war's close."

MRS. G. H. MATHIS
A preacher of the new gospel of economic independence in the South

Mrs. Mathis is now urging the South to follow up its work of "feeding ourselves and making cotton the surplus money crop" by making live stock an even bigger "money crop" than cotton. She sees ahead for the South such production in live stock as will not only make millions for the Southern people with the coming higher prices for beef and pork, but such as will build up soil fertility to increase production of other crops.

Mrs. Mathis's work, as revolutionary and as successful as it has been, is only starting in the South. She is the South's new agricultural and economic leader who has pointed out the sure route to travel, and the South is on this route to-day. She is telling the South and showing the South how it can really come into its own, not through politics, but through work; not by electing a President of the United States, but by believing in and working for old General Diversification and his running mate, General Prosperity.

Montgomery, Alabama.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PATRIOTISM A HIGHER SELF-INTEREST

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

I HOPE that in suggesting a relation between self-interest and patriotism I shall not be accused of iconoclasm in my attitude toward things spiritual. Patriotism in many of its aspects is a manifestation of spirituality that glorifies those from whom it emanates, the cause that inspires it, the sacrifices that it incites, and the enmities that it tries to justify.

This is the sort of patriotism by which Joan of Arc was animated. It is a sublimated devotion to a thing that we have idealized, by virtue of which we become willing and glad to endure hardship, distress, and even death in its defense.

It contains an element of the heroic, and has also a quantum of vanity in its composition, for it is oftenest generated by crowd contact and is unconsciously stimulated by the hope of winning popular approval.

In his book upon "The Crowd," published in 1897, Gustave Le Bon, a Frenchman, says:

> It is crowds rather than isolated individuals that may be induced to run the risk of death to secure the triumph of a creed or an idea, that may be fired with enthusiasm for glory and honor, that are led on, almost without bread and without arms, as in the age of the Crusades to deliver the tomb of Christ from the infidel, or, as in '93, to defend the fatherland. Such heroism is without doubt somewhat unconscious, but it is of such heroism that history is made. Were peoples to be credited only with the great actions performed in cold blood, the annals of the world would register but few of them.

In his recent and fascinating book upon "The Crowd in Peace and War," Sir Martin Conway expresses the same idea. He traces the spirit of patriotism by which England is now animated to the Anglo-Saxon habit of public assemblage, and says:

> What any generation can accomplish in faith and growth is little compared with what has been accomplished for them by the generations that have gone before. This is evident enough in the case of material possessions and the great treasure of the world's art, but it is still more true for the world's ideals. It is these that are the most precious of all its belongings, and for the preservation of these it has, not individuals, however great, but crowds to thank. For let me declare again that it is in crowds that ideals reside. It is they that incorporate them and they that transmit them. An individual may invent an ideal, but unless he can get it incorporated in a crowd it is barren of effect and dies with him. Rail against the crowd as we may for its intolerance, its pride, its fickleness, its lack of measure, and all the other shortcomings of which we are only too easily aware, it yet remains true that upon crowds our spiritual life depends, that from them we draw our enthusiasms, and to them we owe those flames of love and passion and glory which make the life of each individual the splendid opportunity that it is. A crowd that has never come physically together gains greatly in vigor if it can be in whole or even in part embodied. If it can be seen it will bring to bear on outsiders that attractiveness which every embodied crowd possesses. If it can see itself, it will grow hot.

Our own observation and experience corroborate what these two students of psychology say. Patriotism is exceedingly difficult to sustain unless it is popular and excites the admiration of the crowd. As Sir Martin Conway says: "If the crowd can see itself, it will grow hot."

As long as the excitement caused by a new and unexpected crisis lasts, it is easy to be patriotic. None of us would dare to be otherwise. Pride, which is the satisfaction that we feel in the approval of our fellow-man, or the fear of his disapproval, is one of the most potent moral influences that we know.

But crowds are soon dispersed. Emotional excitement is exhausting and evanescent. Our associates speedily tire of expressing their admiration for our heroics. Pride soon ceases to be a positive inspiration to patriotism, though it may restrain outspoken disloyalty, and the spirit of sacrifice is likely to die unless it is reawakened by personal peril or self-interest. History shows this. The Zeppelin raids were a wonderful stimulant to enlistment in England, but conscription was finally necessary for the defense of the Empire. In our own country, the draft riots of the Civil War, the bounties that had to be paid to secure soldiers, and McClellan's nomination for the Presidency connote a similar weariness in patriotic self-devotion; and the hope that the German troops may shortly refuse to fight is the basis of many predictions that the present war will soon be ended.

If, unhappily, the United States shall be drawn into a war for the protection of our rights (and the rights that we seek to protect are chiefly commercial), it will probably be fought on the seas a long way off from the center of population.

For most of us it will be a comparative abstraction, just as the war in Europe is.

Unless the German Zeppelins or submarines can get over here we shall not hear the guns or see the fighting, and the patriotic enthusiasm which pervades the country at present may prove to be short-lived unless it is sustained by something more definite than the thrill we now feel when we see the flag or sing "America."

In saying this I do not intend to be cynical or plead guilty to a charge of materialism or selfishness for myself or my countrymen.

Our Government has its defects and our citizens their faults, but, taken altogether, we have the best Government and the best citizenship that has yet been evolved.

It is my purpose to give staying power to our patriotism by showing that it is the highest expression of intelligent self-interest in that it is necessary to the maintenance of this Government and the continued enjoyment of the opportunities and happiness that are ours under the American flag.

This may sound trite, and upon reflection it may become self-evident; but how many of us realize that our lives, our liberty, and our fortunes would have been in peril if the country had not responded as it did to the President's recent words, and that a continued manifestation of the same spirit is necessary for the preservation of everything that we hold precious?

To me the one danger of permanent peace lies in the fact that it is likely to make us unappreciative of the debt we owe to government and forgetful of the truth that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Undisturbed in the protection of our rights and accustomed to the orderly enforcement of law, we become unconscious of the man-made character of political institutions and grow to think of them as our natural endowment, like the solar system or the atmosphere.

For one hundred and five years, since 1812, our Government has been unattacked from without. In our eyes it has come to have great permanence and we have prospered amazingly under it.

For most of us, however, it is a thing apart toward which we have no duty but that of criticism. The other night at a public dinner in New York one of the speakers suggested that it would be a good thing if the business men present should try to get a little more closely in touch with their Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature. Of the ten men who sat at my table only one knew who his Congressman was and none of us could name our State Assemblyman or Senator. I felt then that we were estopped from the criticism of the National and the State Legislatures in which we were engaged, and I have since come to feel that one of the great dangers that confront this country lies in our failure to perceive that a patriotic concern for its affairs is a matter of self-interest as well as a duty.

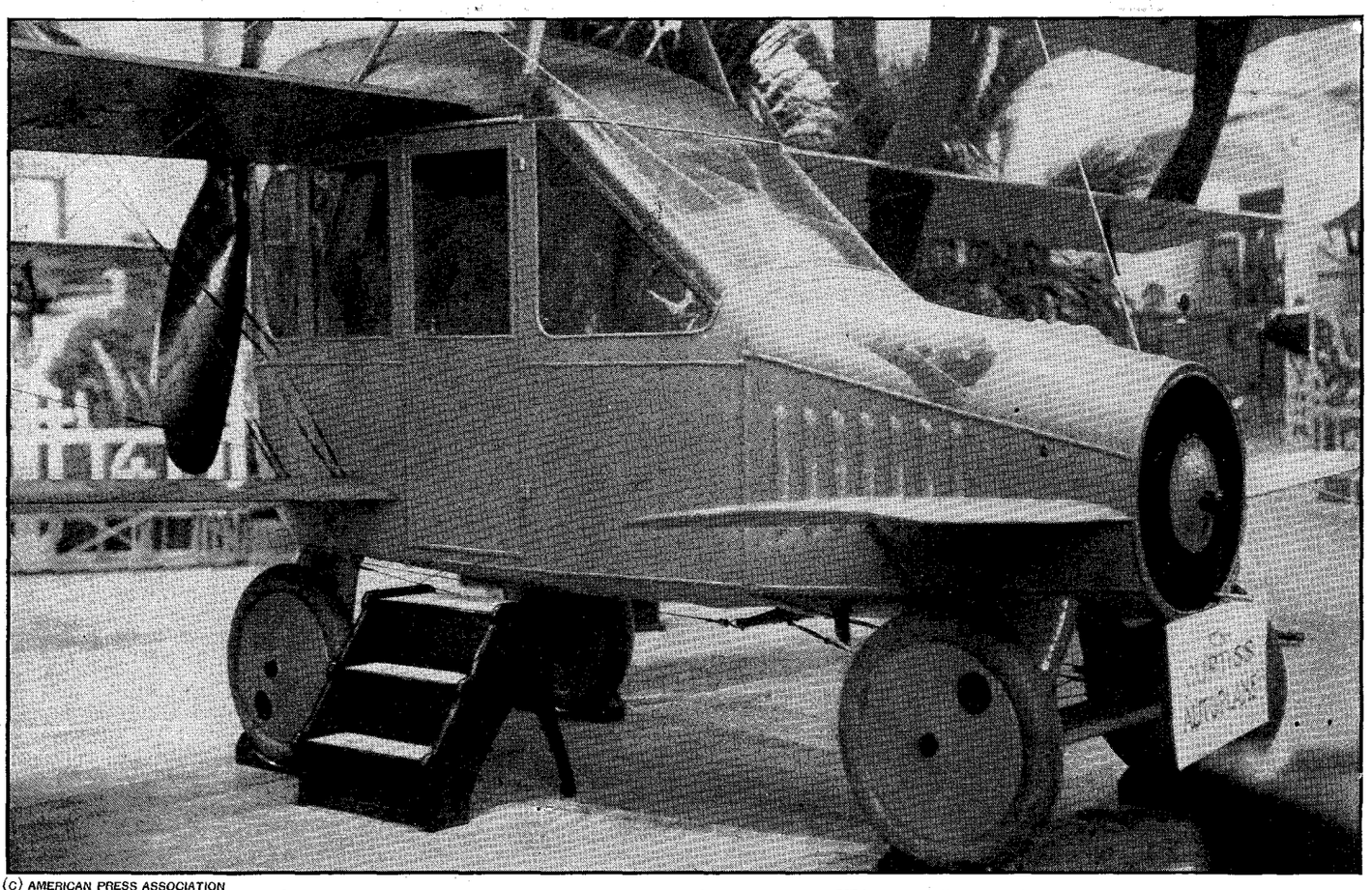
I confess that I affront even my own sentimental regard for the patriotic spirit in attempting thus to urge its cultivation upon grounds of self-interest; but it was Herbert Spencer, I think, who said that intelligent self-interest was the basis of all morality; and we must admit that it is exceedingly difficult to maintain public interest for long in any movement that is purely altruistic.

Let us consider, then, briefly, how closely government touches us all.

The police protect our lives. The courts protect our property. The health officers protect us from epidemics. The fire department keeps our houses from burning down, and the water commissioners assuage our thirst. The public service commissioners shield us from the rapacity of corporations that furnish us with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(c) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

A NOVEL COMBINATION AT THE AERONAUTIC EXPOSITION—"THE AUTOPLANE"

Here is a land car and a flying-machine in one. It has seats for three persons. The steps at the side are not a part of the car. The sloping front, like the windows on the side, is composed of a transparent material with a celluloid base. Up to forty-five miles an hour it runs as an automobile on the ground; at a speed of fifty miles an hour it takes to the air. It attracted unusual attention at the recent exhibition in New York City. It is not make-believe; it is real; it has flown. The only trouble with it is that roads have not been built to accommodate an automobile with a wing-spread of forty-seven feet. To bring such a car as this from an altitude to a safe landing on an ordinary road would require the skill of the most expert pilot under the very best conditions. Some day perhaps our roads will be built to accommodate automobiles like this that can fly—perhaps!

(c) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

AFTER THE TORPEDO STRUCK

This remarkable photograph shows one of the boats of the transport Ivernia (formerly a Cunard liner), which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean January 1, while engaged in carrying troops. One hundred and fifty-three men perished. A trawler rescued the survivors, and it was from her deck, probably, that the above snap-shot of the sinking boat was taken. This illustrates the distinctive character of the so-called "German blockade." See editorial comment

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PHOTOGRAPH FROM CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

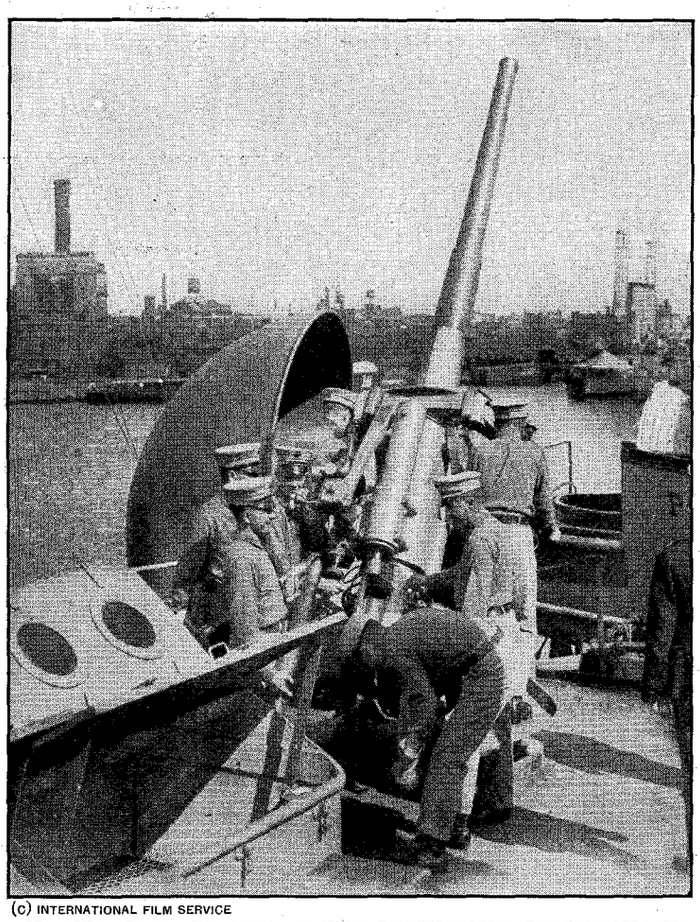
MARIO MENOCAL

PHOTOGRAPH FROM BAIN NEWS SERVICE

ALFREDO ZAYAS

THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA

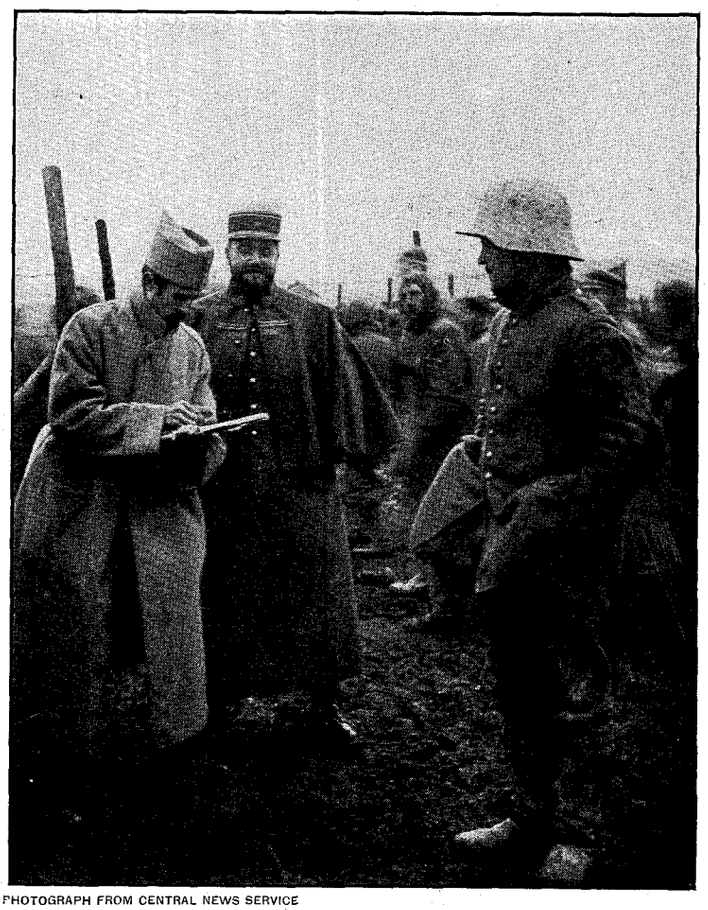
At the recent election President Menocal was a candidate for re-election on the Conservative ticket, and was opposed by Dr. Zayas as the Liberal candidate. The result was disputed, and acts of violence have occurred in several parts of Cuba. See The Outlook for February 21 and also this issue for a summary of the facts



(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN ON THE BATTLE-SHIP PENNSYLVANIA

The increasing danger to war-ships from hostile airplanes is indicated by the placing of these guns on the Pennsylvania, which is said to be the first American battle-ship to be so equipped. This photograph has been passed by the naval censors



PHOTOGRAPH FROM CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

AN ARTIST AT THE FRONT

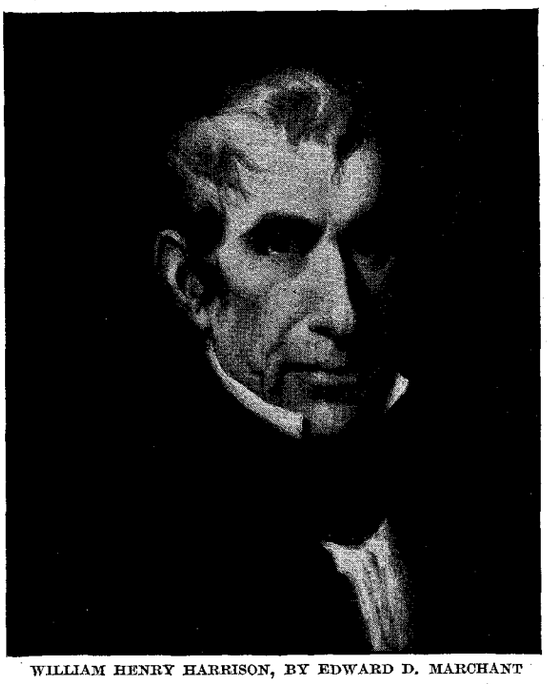
The scene is in the prisoners' camp at Verdun, where the well-known cartoonist and correspondent of "L'Illustration," M. Jonas, is shown making a sketch. A picture by M. Jonas appeared in The Outlook of June 14, 1916

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(c) 1917 BY THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

HISTORIC TAPESTRY LENT TO THE HISPANIC MUSEUM BY KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN

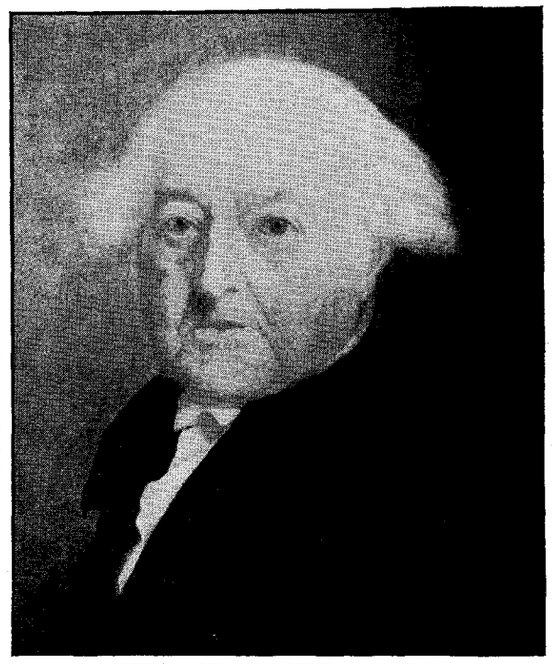
The tapestry shown above is one of several lent by King Alfonso now on exhibition at the Hispanic Museum in New York City. It was woven in 1777, after a cartoon entitled "The Kite," by Goya, the celebrated Spanish artist



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, BY EDWARD D. MARCHANT

EXAMPLES OF EARLY AMERICAN PAINTING FROM A CURRENT EXHIBITION

The pictures shown are from an exhibition held in the Brooklyn Museum, February 3 to March 12. The exhibition is rich in historic suggestion, as the examples here presented, portraits of two of our early Presidents, indicate. The portrait of John Adams is by an artist whose reputation as such has been dimmed by his fame as an inventor



JOHN ADAMS, BY SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gas, electricity, and transportation. The banking commissioners see that we have safe depositories for our money, and the insurance commissioners endeavor to provide that the premiums we pay shall buy real indemnity. The legislatures tax us to pay the cost of all this service, and the functions of government are being constantly multiplied. To name them all would be wearisome. The work of the National Government alone is almost infinite in its ramifications and extent.

In Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone it is maintaining establishments of which we know but little. Over the affairs of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua it must keep a watchful eye.

It has a consular service that covers the world, and departments, bureaus, and commissions to some one of which we are beholden for necessary service almost every day of our lives.

This is notably true of the Agricultural Department in its administration of the Pure Food Law and the Post-Office Department in its carriage of our mails. Did you ever consider how wonderful it is that we can drop a letter in a mail-box anywhere and feel almost absolutely sure that if it is properly addressed it will be promptly forwarded and delivered to the person for whom it is intended, even if he is at the antipodes? Of all the conveniences with which government provides us this seems to me the greatest and most remarkable.

There are many other departments of the Federal Government that are astonishingly efficient, although they do not touch us quite so closely in our daily lives. The Federal courts, for instance, are the pride and the reliance of every citizen who realizes that an upright and intelligent judiciary is the bulwark of a democracy. The newly established Federal Reserve System has made us almost unconscious of the financial strain of war. The Treasury Department has provided us with insurance against war risk on American vessels at lower rates and with less administrative expense than had seemed possible.

But it is unnecessary to continue the recital. The quarantine service, the fishery service, the life-saving service, the lighthouse service, the charting of our seas and harbors, the geological survey, the farm demonstration work, the census, the farm loan banks, Annapolis, West Point, and Plattsburg are all examples of the remarkable thoroughness and skill with which the Federal administration serves us and provides us with what is on the whole the most beneficent Government in the world. The point I want to make is that all this great organization for the service of the people is the product of a democracy, that it exists only by the consent of the governed, and that it will survive only so long as self-interest impels the people to protect it against the enemies which attack it from within and without.

Just now our rights upon the high seas are threatened by Germany. Against this threat the President has protested by dismissing the German Ambassador. It may be that war will follow. None of us want it. Its horrors as we glimpse them across the Atlantic revolt us.

We hope that we may not be compelled to resort to force, but if we are, we shall not lessen the spiritual quality of our patriotism by remembering that we fight, not only for love of country, but because we owe it to ourselves and to our children's children to protect and preserve the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people—the best Government that the world has ever known.

THE MILITARY DICTATOR OF FRANCE

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON

THE French War Council has clothed the new War Minister, General Lyautey, with what are practically the powers of a dictator. He is to make all decisions concerning the organization of France's powers for the final struggle, the final victory, and then to request the Ministers of Finance, of the Interior, of Munitions, and so on to carry his decisions into effect. And the French Senate passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Briand Cabinet and War Council, so that all France stands behind the new Dictator.

Why did the choice for this all-important office fall on General Lyautey, a man whose name was hardly known outside France? Because Lyautey has proved himself to possess exactly the powers required, by practically conquering and then splendidly organizing a territory, turbulent and warlike, which is actually larger than France—the great territory of Morocco, which has for a dozen years been the chief diplomatic battleground between France and Germany. Gustave Sabin, the writer who knows most about the work of the French in Africa in their immense colonial empire which measures more than four million square miles (larger by a third than the continental United States), has thus summarized Lyautey's work in Morocco: "It would be impossible within the limits of an article to present all the fruits of the prodigious and fecund activity which manifests itself with equal success in all domains, military, economic, political. . . . The first, perhaps, of his qualities is an extraordinary power of work, a prodigious vitality. A cold flame, which reflects itself in his clear blue eyes, upholds this man, who needs only a few hours of sleep each night, and remains in his green maturity miraculously vigorous and full of force. And the Mussulmans, great admirers of physical power, who have seen him, always the first, at the head of their wildest cavalry expeditions, were perhaps allured as much by his dash, his skillful daring, as by the eloquence, intimate, rapid, full images, which he brought, to convince them, to the service of his supple diplomacy, his incessant desire to please and to attach to him whoever approached him; to gather together, to enroll defenders, co-operators in his magnificent work."

Hubert Lyautey was born on November 17, 1854, at Nancy, the capital of French Lorraine, in Jeanne d'Arc's country. He is thus some three years younger than Joffre, and, I think, a few months older than Nivelle. As a boy of sixteen he saw his beloved Lorraine torn in two by the treaty of spoliation which followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and, without doubt, he entered the military school with a vow to fight, should opportunity be given him, to win back for France her rifled provinces.

Shortly after that disastrous war, France, with a marvelous return of energy, entered upon the great expansive period of her history, winning and admirably administering large colonial territories in the Far East, in central and western Africa, in the Indian Ocean. In this very period which we are prone to think of as one of German greatness France far outstripped Germany in the extent and richness of her colonial empire, and far more in the success and wisdom and, most of all, the humanity with which she administered her vast possessions. These far-thrown realms of magnificent possibilities attracted whatever was most virile and adventurous in her young manhood. Thus Gallieni served first in Senegal, cutting a way through lion-infested forests to the great river Niger, as described in one of his charmingly written books. His brilliant and arduous work in French Tonkin inspired a luminous and witty preface to his greatest work, "Nine Years in Madagascar." Joffre also served in Tonkin, on the Niger, where he first made a name, and under Gallieni in Madagascar. And it was under Gallieni, also, first in Tonkin and then in the great island in the Indian Ocean, that Hubert Lyautey got his training as a soldier and an administrator.

But Morocco, across the border, called to him, both because of its menace to Algeria and because it was caught in the maelstrom of international politics, in the age-long conflict between France and her enemy, Germany. In 1905 the Kaiser steamed into the harbor of Tangier, and, landing, made an inflammatory speech directed against French influence in Morocco, which had been recognized by England and Spain. An international conference at Algeciras, close to Gibraltar, resulted, in which the United States took part with the great European Powers, and the position of France in Morocco was reaffirmed. Lyautey

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

became the guardian of France's interests in the Shereefian Empire, carrying out what has been wittily called the "policy of the drop of oil," which continually spreads and brings calm to the troubled waters.

Armed uprisings greatly weakened the power of Muley Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco; the German Kaiser made this the occasion for a new inroad, this time at Agadir, and critical negotiations were begun between France and Germany in 1911. France gained, it is true, a recognition of her protectorate over Morocco, Germany renouncing all political pretensions there; but France paid too great a price, for she ceded to Germany a long strip of her Congo possessions, more than one hundred thousand square miles in area.

At the opening of the war, it will be remembered, the French Ministry then in power was so weak that it had to be completely reorganized even in the opening days of the mighty conflict. But it had already had time to send counsels of cowardice to General Lyautey, at his post at Rabat, on the Moroccan coast. The Resident-General was advised practically to surrender all the outlying regions of the great territory, to abandon his posts along the frontier, withdrawing to the coast all Europeans, and shutting them up within fortified lines. He was, further, to send all available troops to France to fight the invader.

General Lyautey found himself quite unable to accept these timorous counsels, though he did send troops, and more than he had been expected to send, across the Mediterranean to France, among them the native Askaris, who, like their famous kin in eastern Africa, have proved themselves first-rate fighting men. But, instead of denuding his frontier, he greatly strengthened it, mobilizing the colonists to take the place of the departed regiments, and holding all along the border an alert and formidable force.

A cardinal difficulty was the presence of active German agents and spies, bent on stirring up trouble against the French, trying by fair speeches and subsidies to persuade the Moors that his Islamic Majesty at Berlin was their real friend, and making large, imaginative promises in his name. But under General Lyautey's vigorous hand this Teutonic propagandism failed to prosper; there were arrests, executions; the German consulates in the Atlantic seaports had to close their doors and retire from business; the flattered favorites of Germany, who had learned some of their master's insolence, saw their hopes wither.

Meanwhile Lyautey was working an economic revolution in Morocco, which the Sultan had so long treated as his private estate. The soil is rich. Vines grow well, and many fruits. In February, 1911, cotton was introduced. Fish are abundant. There are rich deposits of copper, iron, lead, silver, gold, and petroleum. The French have pushed forward road-building and opened up new grain lands; they are doing much to improve the system of agriculture and are studying the introduction of new plants. They are also encouraging the revival of extinct, or almost extinct, industries.

There was also a good deal of lively fighting against marauding tribesmen. El Biba in the south, Abd-el-Malik in the region about Taza in the northeast, Shengitti in the Branes region, were promptly and vigorously repressed. The moment a spark of rebellion began to glow, in whatever remote corner of the Atlas Mountains, a vigorously delivered blow, a quick decisive expedition, immediately stamped it out. The girdle about the French possessions, which General Lyautey has called "the picket fence," remained intact. Each unsuccessful raid and act of turbulence meant a new advance, a strengthening of the French authority; new outposts were established as bases for a future forward movement.

From this brief survey of General Lyautey's effective work in Morocco—the keystone of Northwest Africa, as Egypt under the British protectorate is the keystone of Northeast Africa—we see why this great soldier-administrator has been summoned by France, in her day of supreme effort, to undertake the organization of the means of victory.

THREE BOOKS ABOUT MEXICO

THE fault of most books about Mexico is that they are partial, that they are propaganda. Most authors who write about Mexico have an ax to grind. They do not even try to be fair. Consequently the reading public has grown to be suspicious.

Two of the three books herewith reviewed, "Benighted Mexico," by Randolph Wellford Smith, and "Our Mexican Muddle," by Henry Morris, are books of the type of which the intelligent public does well to be wary. In fact, they deserve serious treatment by reviewers only as examples of what the public ought to avoid. The man who knows anything of Mexico would discard both books after reading only the introductions to them, so frankly sensational, so candidly prejudiced, is the attitude in which both authors approach their subject. Mr. Morris, who naïvely admits that "it is easy for me to understand what is to happen in Mexico, unless Divine Providence intervenes through the instrumentality of man," says that the study of Mexico and its history is an "obsession" with him. As a comment on how ably Mr. Morris has misread Mexican history, suffice it to say that among the names on his "partial list of the supreme butchers of Mexico" are Hidalgo, Juarez, Diaz, and Madero. Whenever he has occasion to mention the recent revolution in Mexico, he whimsically refers to it as "Hell's Delight." "Our Mexican Muddle" claims to be "an argument for intervention in Mexico." However, it is only an argument for keeping all influence in the formation of the American policy towards Mexico out of the hands of men so prejudiced as its author.

Mr. Smith's book is more plausibly written than Mr. Morris's, but is no less sensational and is hardly less unfair. Mr. Smith seems to have had more opportunity to get at the facts than Mr. Morris, but seems to have cared little more than Mr. Morris to avail himself of his opportunities. The reader who knows Mexico will be either indignantly angry or indulgently amused before he has read ten pages of this book, and even a reader who knows nothing of Mexico, if he has a logical mind, can detect the faulty reasoning. The author states things as facts which he says are "well known" without further evidence. In many cases he states only one side of the case, and, moreover, while he is writing about Mexico he seizes the opportunity to air his prejudices on a multitude of subjects, such as German character, agnosticism, and the American woman's manner of dressing. Some of his arraignment of Carranza for the latter's policy toward the Church is tolerably just, but even the uninformed reader's confidence in the author is impaired when, later, Mr. Smith dismisses the case against the First Chief with the statement that Carranza is "an agnostic," anyway.

It is a relief to turn to the little book by Mr. Whitney, for the author certainly tries to be fair, and he succeeds pretty well too. He takes you through the mazes of Mexican politics as an impartial guide. After reading "Our Mexican Muddle" and "Benighted Mexico" one wonders why all Mexicans do not commit suicide. But while Mr. Whitney does not gloss over the unpleasant side of Mexico by any means, he recognizes the many good traits in Mexican character which are there for any one to see who is willing to see them. If Mr. Whitney is unfair at all, it is in being a little too hard on Carranza in not giving the First Chief credit for quite all he has done. The reader may question the author's judgment also in the latter's comprehension of our duty to Mexico. It is a question if our duty to Mexico ends abruptly with the protecting of our citizens and property there, as Mr. Whitney believes. But, on the whole, the fault to be found with this book is not that what is said in it is untrue, but that not enough is said in it. In the main, it is an admirable pocket summary of the Mexican problem.

[1] What's the Matter with Mexico? By Caspar Whitney. The Macmillan Company, New York. 50c.
Benighted Mexico. By Randolph Wellford Smith. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.50.
Our Mexican Muddle. By Henry Morris. Laird & Lee, Chicago. $1.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of February 21, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Insurrection in Cuba.
Reference: Pages 306, 307.
Questions:

1. What is Cuba's international status? Tell how it came to be what it is. 2. Why is there an insurrection in Cuba now? 3. Compare Cuba's recent Presidential election with our last one. Do you think there was as much cause for an insurrection in the United States as in Cuba? Why did we not have one? 4. Why do we have the right to intervene in Cuba if peace and order are not kept there? Have we done so since the Spanish-American War of 1898?

B. Topic: The Catspaw Carranza.
Reference: Editorial, pages 314, 315.
Questions:

1. What is Carranza's suggestion? On what basis has The Outlook the right to say that "of course the plan was made in Berlin"? 2. Are you of the opinion that the neutral nations could end this war rather quickly if they acted in concert? Why or why not? Is or is it not their duty to do so? Discuss at length.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Dangerous Peacemakers.
Reference: Page 306.
Questions:

1. How can any one be a *dangerous peacemaker*? Can peace be undesirable? Dangerous? 2. How would you discuss this statement: "There are peacemakers and peacemakers"? 3. What is the Clearing-House for Peace? Would or would you not become a member of it? 4. What is the programme? 5. What does The Outlook think of this programme? What do you? 6. Have you a clear idea of what is meant by the term "pacifist"? 7. Explain how the measures advocated by the American pacifists would help the cause of Germany? Would or would they not help the United States? Are pacifists patriotic?

B. Topic: Daylight Saving.
Reference: Page 311.
Questions.

1. Does it seem to you that the movement to gain daylight is a silly and childish affair? 2. For what reasons may it deserve to gain headway? 3. What are the ten European countries which have already adopted this scheme of daylight saving? 4. What advantages would come to *you* if the United States should adopt this reform? 5. Explain the system of standard time as used in America.

C. Topic: What Could America Do in Case of War?
Reference: Editorial, pages 313, 314.
Questions:

1. How do you account for the spirit of indifference and unconcern about the war that has been manifest in America since 1914? 2. The Outlook seems to think that "moral influence" amounts to considerable in time of war. Are not soldiers, ships, munitions, and money the *only* forces in winning a war? 3. Explain what is meant by the American "blockade of fear." 4. What are the things America can do in case of war? 5. Interpret the expression that "America is a sleeping *giant*." 6. What is your opinion of the United States becoming an ally of the Allies? 7. What, in your opinion, is the duty of a Christian in time of war? 8. If the United States is forced into this war, do you think President Wilson should form a "coalition Cabinet"? If so, what men ought to be picked out to advise our Government? 9. Do or do you not consider Germany the common enemy of civilization? Discuss.

III—LOCAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: What is Freedom of Speech?
Reference: Page 308.
Questions:

1. The Outlook has answered the question, "What is freedom of speech?" negatively. Construct an affirmative answer to the question. 2. Is freedom of speech a privilege or a right? 3. Could or could not the Government of the United States take away freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the opportunity of assemblage, trial by jury, and the franchise? Discuss fully.

B. Topic: Coupling Up the Man and the Job.
Reference: Pages 312, 313.
Questions:

1. Explain the State employment bureau of Pennsylvania. What can be said of its success? 2. For what reasons are State employment bureaus preferable to private employment bureaus? 3. Compare the idea of government as "merely a policeman" with the idea of government as "an agent for promoting human welfare." 4. Is unemployment necessary? 5. What are some of the economic losses due to unemployment? Social effects? Industrial results? 6. Classify the causes of unemployment. 7. Establish the connection between industrial inefficiency and unemployment. 8. On what grounds should government and society seek to prevent unemployment? 9. Do or do you not think the Government should guarantee work for all? At all? 10. In what ways could a more systematic distribution of public work aid in the solution of the problem of unemployment? 11. Would you advocate less than the full wage for such emergency work? Why or why not? 12. What do you think of unemployment insurance? Would this help or prevent unemployment? 13. Do you know of any other agencies that would be helpful in meeting the problem of unemployment?

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Occasional insurrections are of great value to any country. 2. It is not easy to say wherein progress consists. 3. Ancestral blindness envelops us all.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in The Outlook for February 21, 1917.)

Intervention, catspaw, hamstrung, treason, referendum, power, blockade, intelligence, "advanced legislation," ideal.

THE READER'S VIEW

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN IN TURKEY

Constantinople's woman's college is having one of the most interesting years of its history. The enrollment numbers some 425. This includes forty Bulgarians, and between fifty and a hundred Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, with about twenty-five Hebrews.

The present is the opportunity for women in the Near East. All professions are gradually opening to them. Indeed, it is an age for women everywhere, as the war is carrying off many men. In the telephone office in Constantinople, in the Public Bureau, at the Post-Office, on the Examining Board of Schools, and elsewhere women are taking their place equally with men in doing the work of the country. Already one Constantinople College graduate has been employed by the Government to organize schools for girls throughout Syria. This graduate is also a Government inspector of thirteen schools in Constantinople. In addition she has a position on the staff of the "Tanine," a daily Turkish paper of Constantinople. Finally, she is publishing her sixth novel!

Another graduate, who had been supported in the College by the Turkish Government, and who had specialized in biology, was immediately placed on an examining board with four men to examine in biology in the *lycées* for girls in the city. Another graduate of the College was sent by the Government to Syria to organize a special school at Beirût. A Hebrew girl, now in the senior class of the College, who, having taken the subject three years, has specialized in biology and who is a strong Zionist, will probably go to Palestine to work there on behalf of the plant life, which is said to suffer greatly from the diseases of plants in tropical climates.

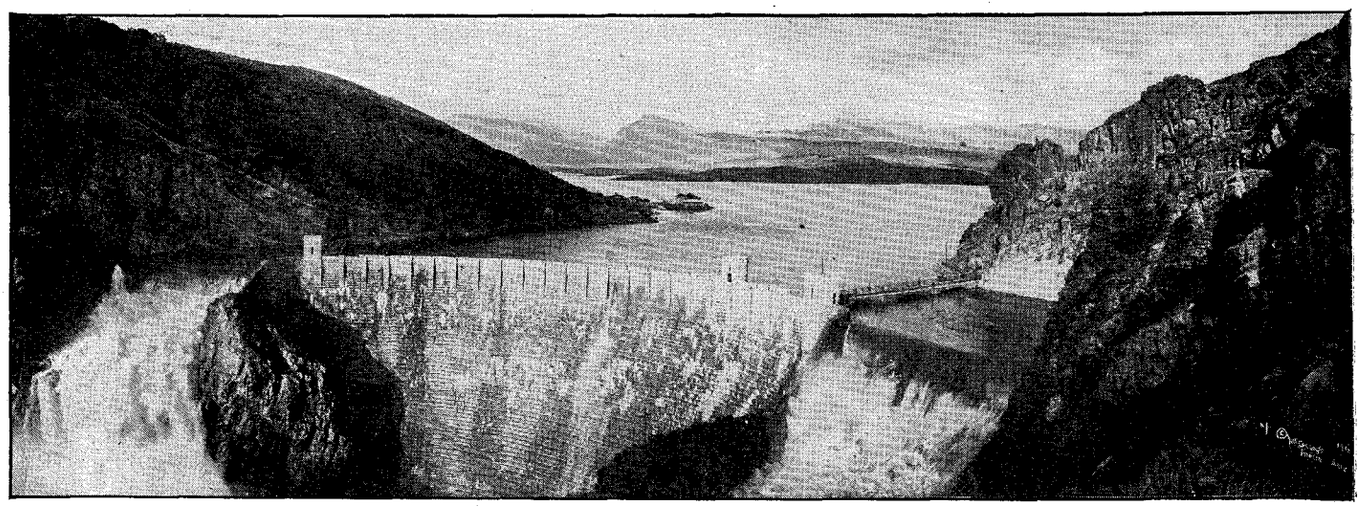
Thus, wherever they are found, these graduates are taking positions of responsibility. On the staff of the College fourteen of them are employed—two English, one Hungarian, a Bulgarian, an Armenian, and the others Turkish and Greek.

Many of the students are eager to study medicine, and two of the alumnæ are practicing physicians, one in Asia Minor, and the other holding a responsible position in the Austrian Hospital in Constantinople. A logical continuation of the relief funds to the suffering nations would be to set this college on its feet, so that the women of the Near East should be trained as teachers in the industrial arts and as doctors of medicine. In many parts of Turkey men doctors are not received in the harems, and the demand for women doctors in Turkey and also throughout the Balkan States is very great.

The present is the time to improve academic standards, to establish industrial work for women, and especially to open a well-equipped medical department in Constantinople College. For these purposes an attempt is being made to raise a fund of $5,000,000.

The relations of Constantinople College with the Ottoman Government have been very satisfactory. Shukri Bey, who is at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, is friendly with the College, and expresses satisfaction in the work that we are doing. The Government has shown

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THIS ROCK-BOUND GATEWAY IS ROOSEVELT DAM, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE "APACHE TRAIL." IT HOLDS IN CHECK THE LARGEST ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN THE WORLD

HITTING THE GLORY TRAIL IN AN AUTOMOBILE

BY GERALD MYGATT

THE man in the corner of the Pullman smoking compartment leaned back with a grin as he ended his narrative. He had been telling us about one of Billy Sunday's big revival meetings in Boston.

"He was too late for me, though," the speaker concluded. "He asked all us sinners to come up and hit the Glory Trail—but I'd already hit it, two weeks ago."

An assorted collection of puzzled eyes focused upon the man. But before anybody could phrase a question he broke forth with a laugh:

"They call it the Apache Trail," he explained. "It's down in Arizona—a one-day side trip just off the main line of the Southern Pacific. You've heard of it, of course. And all I've got to say is that if there's a Glory Trail on earth, that's it, hands down."

"What's so glorious about it?" I asked, rather casually.

APACHE WOMEN ARE EXPERT BASKET WEAVERS

The traveler transfixed me with an eye of steel.

"You Easterners," he said, slowly, "amaze me sometimes. Why, man, that Apache Trail trip is the most wonderful, most inspiring thing of its kind in the whole United States, particularly when you consider how simply and conveniently it's arranged. I go from coast to coast, both ways, about twice a year, and whenever I can make it I go by the Southern route just so's I can take that trip over again. Just an automobile run through the mountains! Let me tell you people what it really is. I'm full of it."

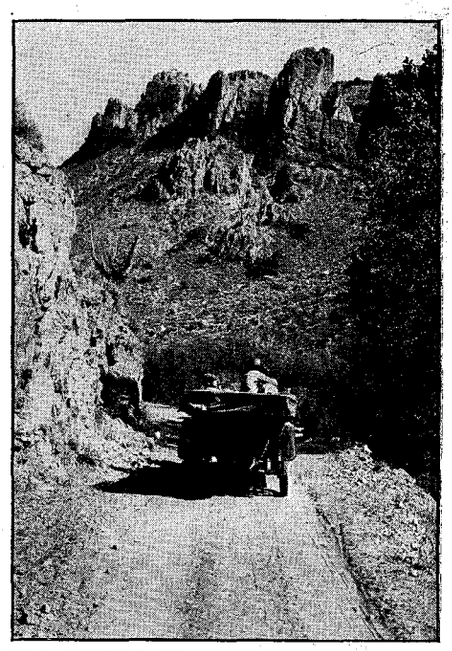
And here is what he told. It is a story that is retold countless times by every traveler who has seen the glories of that age-old trail of the Cliff Dwellers, the Spaniards, and the Apache Indians—Indians still untamed until but a little more than thirty short years ago.

"In the first place," our companion began, after a puff or two at his cigar, "the Apache Trail is our latest American scenic attraction, as it has been almost inaccessible, except to prospectors and explorers, up to within the last few years. You see, it was this way: Here was that wonderful Apache country, a country set on edge by nature instead of being laid reasonably flat—towering, craggy mountains and canyons that didn't seem to have any bottom at all—and the whole place just packed full of prehistoric remains and Indian legends and scenery that would make you want to soar up into the roof of the sky. But people couldn't get there. There were no roads, and the trails took something more than nerve.

"Then a few years ago the United States Government decided to build what is now the Roosevelt Dam, to reclaim and irrigate some three hundred and sixty square miles of the Salt River Valley. That dam, if it was going to be built at all, had to be built in the middle of the most inaccessible, precipice-bound valley in the whole Apache country. Naturally they had to get their labor and materials to the spot, and the more efficiently they could do it the cheaper it would be. So the Government started off by building a hundred and twenty mile road to connect the dam with Globe and Phœnix, Arizona, one to the east, the other to the west. That road was built like a railway, swinging across canyons, blasted through mountain spurs, cut like a shelf into the sides of giant cliffs that man had never conquered before. It followed the general run of the historic old Apache Trail—and that automobile road, one of the great engineering accomplishments of the world, is the Apache Trail of to-day."

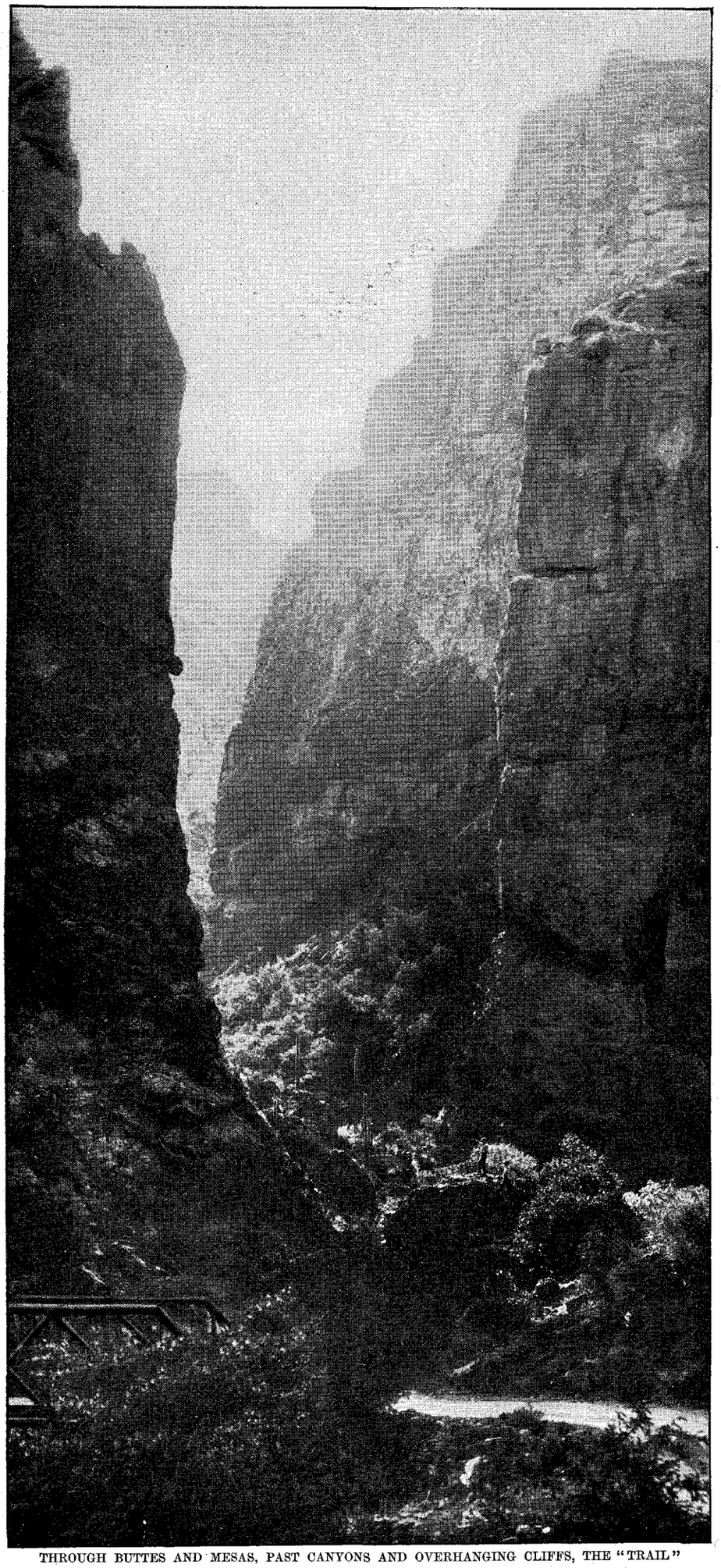
"Yes," one of the listeners interrupted at this point, "but what good is an automobile road to a man who hasn't got an automobile? And how would you get your machine there, anyhow?"

"You don't," said the traveler. "There are automobiles there waiting for you—run in connection with the trains as a regular part of the service. Get a map somewhere and you'll see. If you're going West, for instance, instead of taking the straight-



THIS HITHERTO INACCESSIBLE REGION IS NOW TRAVERSED IN COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THROUGH BUTTES AND MESAS, PAST CANYONS AND OVERHANGING CLIFFS, THE "TRAIL" SWEEPS THROUGH THIS "VALLEY OF WARS"

Pullman to the coast, you take the Apache Trail Pullman at El Paso any Sunday, Tuesday, or Friday. That car is switched off the main line in the night, and in the morning you wake up in Globe, Arizona. You get your breakfast comfortably, and then there is the automobile waiting for you. The motor car takes you over the one hundred and twenty mile length of the Apache Trail, and lands you that same evening in Phœnix, right alongside a through Pullman for the coast. You have supper, and next morning you're in Los Angeles. Easy? Easy's no name for it."

"It must cost a small fortune, though," I suggested. "The automobile and the extra railway trip and all—doesn't that take money?"

The traveler laughed again.

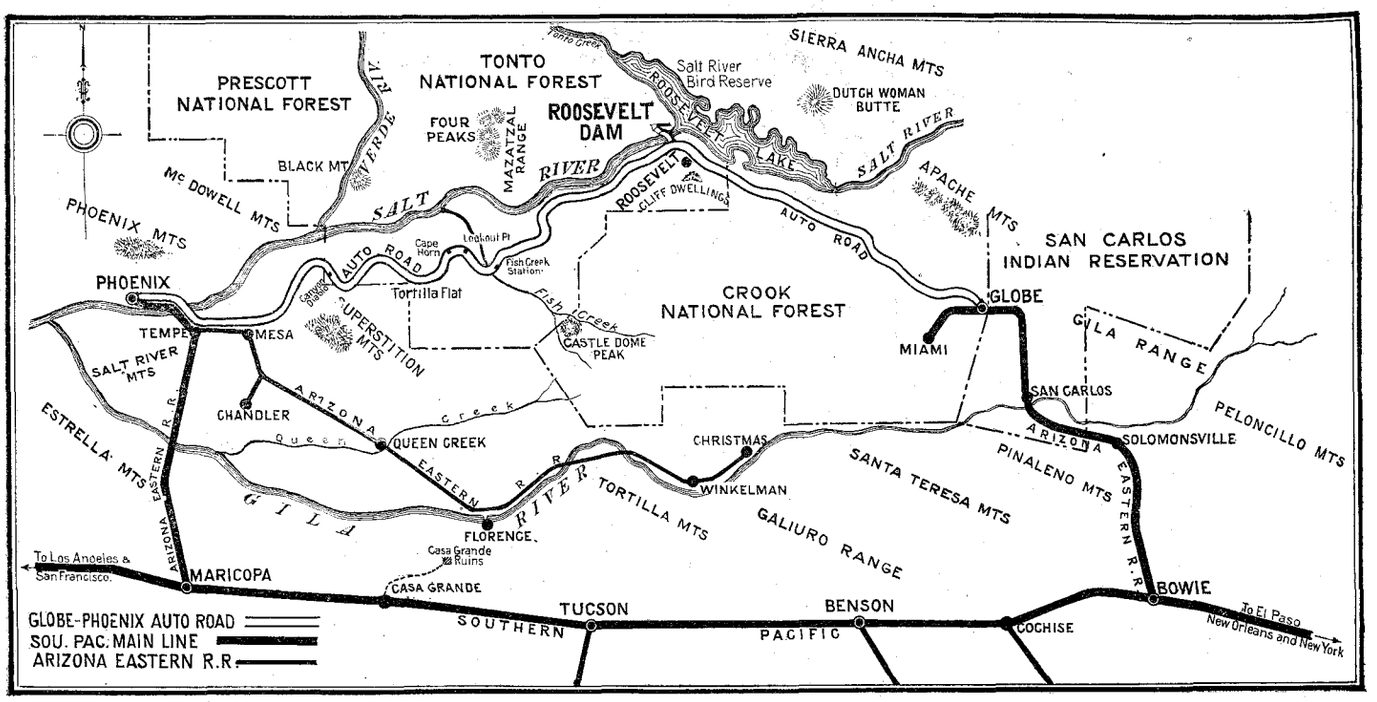
"A small fortune, exactly," he said; "a very small fortune. The cost of that whole trip, including railway transportation and the motor-car ride, is precisely fifteen dollars. And now listen to what you get for it:

"The Apache country, in addition to being glorious to the point of inspiration, is old; not old as most of us understand the meaning of age, but old as the geologist and archæologist understand it. Among the Indians still living in this land of giant crags and yawning crevasses—Indians who now live peacefully side by side with the white man—there yet exists a legend which closely parallels in many ways the Biblical story of the Flood. That is one thing the traveler finds on the Apache Trail; an atmosphere of romance in which one is ingulfed as speedily and as promptly as one is encircled by the Arizona mountains themselves. Apache Land was what it is to-day when men who could live in rooms with ceilings four feet high still walked the earth. And that was some time ago—some ages. Yet you see the visible evidences of that flood legend, you enter on hands and knees those very same four-foot-high rooms of the Cliff Dwellers—all this and much more during the day's course of that motor ride through the newly opened canyons where moccasined feet and the unshod war ponies of the Indians were once the only possible means of travel.

"Your automobile purrs away from the railway station at Globe on the first stretch of the one hundred and twenty mile trip. For some seventeen miles the car swings upward and upward, following the easy curves of the road like an earth-bound airplane. You leave behind a couple of smashing big copper smelters; they and their smoke fade away in the valley, and you realize that you are leaving civilization, leaving modern America, for something else. The car climbs and climbs, until you are nearly a mile above the sea. Then suddenly, as it tops the summit, you begin to understand why you came.

"Above you arches the changeless, turquoise Arizona sky. All about you are rocks, crags, precipices, mountains, blending and contrasting in a riot of color you never believed existed anywhere but on a painter's palette—sapphire, sea green, vermilion, brilliant orange. The sun is pouring its warmth and light on all the scene with a lavishness never known in the north. Far to the northeast loom the distant Apache Mountains, apparently but a few miles away. In front of you, toward the west, twists what seems from that height to be the tiny gully of the Salt River Valley. Tonto Basin lies ahead, and far off across blue and purple masses of hill

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MAP OF THE "APACHE TRAIL" THROUGH THE NATIONAL RESERVE OF ARIZONA, SHOWING THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD FROM GLOBE TO PHŒNIX

and rock rise what we will later know more closely as Dutch Woman Butte (it looks like its name) and the Sierra Ancha Mountains. Sixty miles away (you would wager they were no more than ten) stand the famous Four Peaks of the Mazatzal Range, bathed in glorious color, and equally bathed in history and legend. And down beneath you, almost at your feet it seems, is a flash of deep sky-color. The driver tells you it is Roosevelt Lake, the largest and certainly the most beautiful artificial lake in all the world. You start swooping down the long winding grade as an eagle swoops down upon his prey. The brilliant rock walls begin to rise about you. The descent is well-nigh intoxicating. And think of the contrast of it—that perfect canyon-bridging road carrying you swiftly between those timeless, silent walls! The Red Spirit must look upon it as a sacrilege.

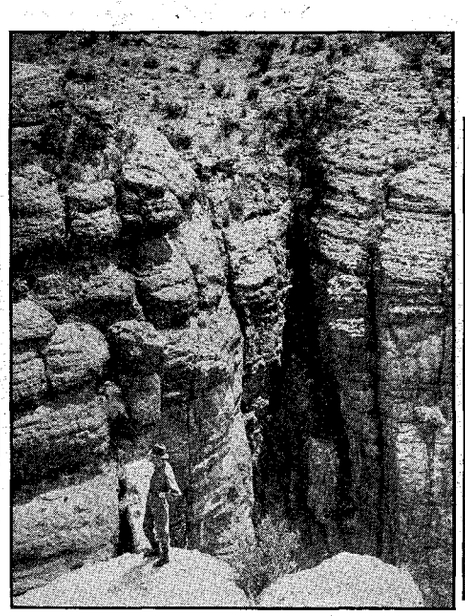
"Where necessary the road is heavily walled, and it often has to be, for you run along on the brink of bottomless abysses, you dart around and between towering pinnacles of rock, you hum up, then down, then across, then up again. Suddenly the car slows down and stops. The driver points up the slope. The Cliff Dwellings are there in plain sight. If you want to, you can make the short climb.

"Here, up under the cliffs, the Little Men, who lived before history began, had their homes. There are a number of colonies scattered about, but here perhaps is the most intact of all—twenty well-preserved rooms, with evidences of some forty more apartments, now disintegrated by time. You are moved by a new reverence, and you find yourself speaking in whispers. How many tens of centuries ago these Little Men lived right here nobody knows. But live here they did, darting down into the valley for water at night and then scampering like monkeys back up their ladders to safety. What was down in that valley to frighten them so, to make them live in this way? Was it man—the man of greater stature who took the Little Man's place on earth by exterminating him? Was it animals—the animals of prehistoric times—great lizards, immense carnivorous beasts that could run like the wind, serpents perhaps, or what? At all events, here the Little Men lived their lives and died. You have to crawl into their apartments on your hands and knees, for the doors are only two feet high. How those Little People must have hated the height and physical strength, new to them, of which we to-day are the heirs! Perhaps their antagonists were the early Apaches, the most terrible tribe of Indians that ever lived and fought and killed. The power of the Apaches haunts this land in a way that makes its realization ever present even to the traveler.

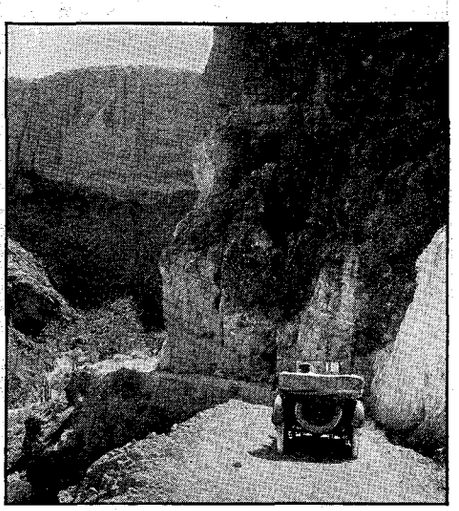
"There is a cave, not far from the Trail, where lie the whitened bones of the Apache warriors who made their last bitter stand against the onrushing whites. They died rather than surrender. You hear the story of Geronimo, the chief, who, with twenty men under him and hampered by fourteen women, stood off an American army of two thousand men and a Mexican force of several thousand more, killed hundreds of men, women, and children, terrorized all that section of the United States and Mexico, and did it all without losing one of his own men. No wonder the Apaches have left their stamp!

"You reluctantly leave the caves of the Little Men and the car moves on. You whirl

INDIANS BELIEVED THAT THE GIANT CACTI CONTAINED THE SOULS OF EVIL SPIRITS



DEVIL'S CANYON IS ALMOST A BOTTOMLESS ABYSS



FROM THE MESA TOP THE "TRAIL" LEADS DOWN INTO FISH CREEK CANYON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

around a shoulder of rock, and there before you lies Roosevelt Lake, held in place between its mountain walls by the glorious white tiara of Roosevelt Dam. Here again is a contrast that makes you understand the wonder of the Trail. For Roosevelt Dam (you cross it) is almost a quarter of a mile in length, and rises two hundred and eighty feet above the rocky floor of the valley below. This dam is giving both electric power and water to the Salt River Valley—a valley which had never known anything but cactus and sage-brush and drought until this accomplishment of modern engineering began feeding it the life fluid which even already is making a quarter million acres green with orchards and ground crops. Three hundred and sixty square miles of hitherto barren land this dam has made fertile and livable. It is inspiring to realize it; how much more inspiring, then, to see the gleaming white façade of the great stone structure itself!

"There is a comfortable lodge at the dam, where luncheon is served, after which you climb once more into the automobile for the afternoon's run.

"It is eighty miles to Phœnix now, but you find yourself wishing it were a hundred and eighty. You go booming through the lights and shades of Fish Creek Canyon, you round Cape Horn as if your car were a fly on a rocky wall. Now the buttes and spires begin to take shape, and you slowly come to understand the wherefore of the stories which make this a legend country if ever there was one.

"Old Big Chief One-Eye stares you in the face; he may be nothing but a crag fantastically shaped and colored by nature, but you half suspect that he is actually alive. You see the Old Woman's Shoe, with the Old Woman herself glaring over the top at your intrusion. You catch your breath at the black depth of Hell's Canyon, you grin at the friendliness of Niggerhead Mountain, you look away from the dizzy height of Whirlpool Rock. Then the car drops from the mesa in great swooping spirals, you slide across Black Canyon, and presently you find yourself in a valley that seems dominated by a giant fast-approaching mountain. No wonder, for it is Superstition Mountain, or the Mountain of Foam. Here centers the dominant legend of the Trail.

THE MIRACLE OF WATER HAS BROUGHT NEW WEALTH TO THIS APACHE COUNTRY

"This legend is the Apache story of the Flood, or its parallel. There came a great deluge and the whole face of the earth was covered with rushing water. Chief White Feather, leading his people, managed to scale the precipitous sides of Superstition Mountain. There, safe for the moment, the great chief raised his voice to the lightning-crossed heavens and asked that his people be spared. A bolt from the sky flashed down, struck the precious medicine stone he carried, broke it into a thousand pieces, and instantly changed White Feather and his followers to pinnacles of stone. Those pinnacles, strangely like human forms, may still be seen. But, more than that, there is a horizontal line of white rock, like white froth, near the top of the mountain. This, say the Indians, marks the highest point reached by the water during the deluge.

"The driver tells these things in a matter-of-fact way as you near the mountain and then pass it. He tells you, too, how it was a god-man known as the Drinker who sent the flood, and how afterwards the Drinker made new men out of mud to replace all those who had been drowned. The best ones, from the standpoint of artistic finish, he sent down into the valleys, where they became the good Pima Indians. The poorer jobs he shipped up into the mountains, where they became the evil Apaches. And some, that were too bad even to be made into Apaches, he turned into giant cactus plants. The Indians and the driver will show you the cacti to prove it.

"It is sunset, and suddenly the towns of Mesa and Tempe slide by us, redolent in their semi-tropical foliage, and before we know it we are in Phœnix, drawing up slowly at the railway station plaza. And there at Phœnix the through Pullman for Los Angeles is waiting for us, along with dinner and a comfortable berth for the night. The only trouble is that the trip is over so soon. The Apache Trail is miles and miles too short. Still, if it were longer it would take more than a day to make it."

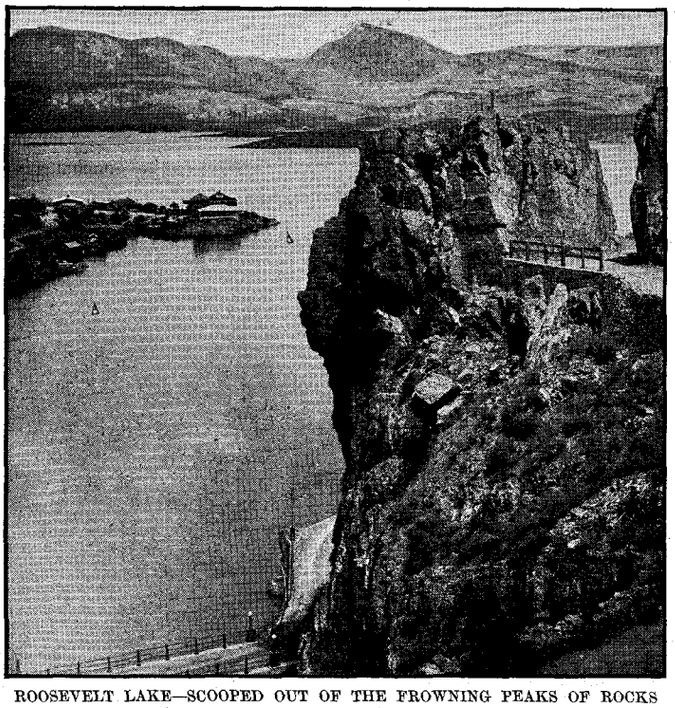
This, in brief, is what the traveler in the Pullman smoking compartment told us. After he had finished there fell a moment's silence. Then he spoke again:

"I'm going back to the coast again now in a couple of months," he said, quietly, "and all I can say is that I'm going over the Apache Trail. It'll be my fourth time."

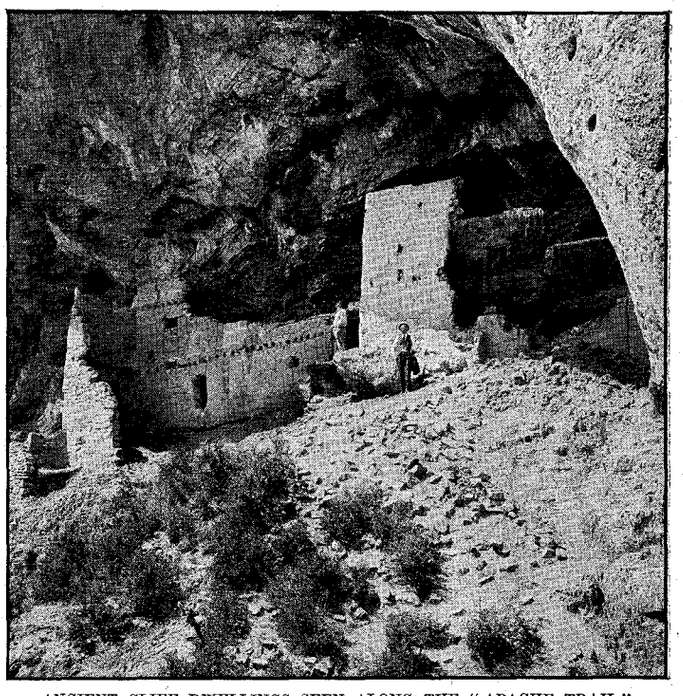
"But don't you get tired of it?" I asked.

He stood up.

"Tired of it!" he scoffed; "tired of it! Just you hit that Glory Trail once, and if you don't feel like doing it right over again, and then some, I'll—well, I'll buy you the best dinner you ever ate. Gentlemen, that holds for every man here, and it stands as a bet." Thereupon, very earnestly, he pulled out his card-case and gave each one of us his name and address. From what I have learned about the Apache Trail since that talk I am pretty sure he will never lose.



ROOSEVELT LAKE—SCOOPED OUT OF THE FROWNING PEAKS OF ROCKS



ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLINGS SEEN ALONG THE "APACHE TRAIL"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Reader's View (Continued)

its satisfaction by deed, and has supported from twelve to fourteen students in the College for some time, who are under contract to teach afterwards in Turkish schools. Among those students last year was a daughter of the first Moslem graduate of the institution.

Certainly, Constantinople is proving an increasingly striking example of woman's work for women, and in just the place where it is most sorely needed. P.

"THE PRESIDENT'S IDEAL"

In an editorial you say that the President was mistaken in saying that mankind is looking for freedom of life, and you give as a reason for your statement the fact that some men are depriving other men of freedom. Of course they are. If all men had freedom, they would not be looking for it. It is precisely because of the facts that you point out as disproving the statement that the statement is true.

Again, you speak as though the President said that "government rests on the consent of the governed," and point out that this is not so in Alsace and Lorraine and Belgium and Serbia. Of course it is not so in those places, any more than in Ireland or in Russian Poland, and it is just because of such instances that the President said, not what you imply he said, but what he in fact did say, namely: that the *just powers* of government are derived from the consent of the governed. It is because of the many violations of this principle, by the belligerents on both sides, that it was necessary that attention be called to the principle, and to the fact that no enduring peace can be based upon such violations of the principle.

You deplore our deceiving ourselves, but are you not deceiving yourself and deceiving others when you so err in your reference to the statements and the reasoning of that noble argument?

ALGERNON S. NORTON.

New York City.

THE DIVINING ROD AGAIN

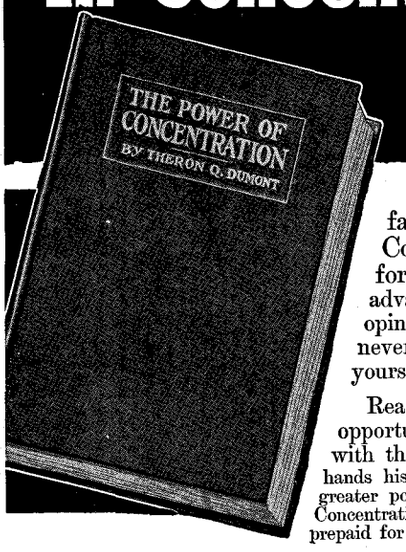
You may be sure that any expression of doubt of the widespread belief that the presence of water underground can be indicated by the action of a hazel twig or willow rod (see your issue of September 6) will bring forth a communication similar to that from your Maryland correspondent in "The Reader's View," in your issue of December 13. The subject has been one of controversy for centuries. The idea that there is any influence between the hazel twig and the water is not admitted by modern science. The Encyclopædia Britannica devotes a page to the divining rod. And now comes from far Honolulu the bulletin, July, 1916, of the Hawaian Engineering Association, bearing the title, "A Hypothesis Regarding the Use of the Divining Rod in Locating Underground Water," by Carl B. Andrews. The concluding sentence of this monograph may be quoted:

> Finally, it appears to the writer that the subject of water-finding has reached a point in its development where it may be considered as having grown away from the atmosphere of mystery which has so long enveloped it, and that it is now to be considered as a process explainable by physics, in regard to which we should not despair of eventually obtaining a complete knowledge.

R. FLEMING.

Engineering Department, American Bridge Company, New York City.

Twenty Famous Lessons
(PROF. THERON Q. DUMONT'S COMPLETE COURSE)
In Concentration Sent FREE



A startling offer. Professor Dumont's famous course on success building through Concentration. Now put in handy book form and sent without a penny required in advance. Information and principles for developing the greatest, most vital mental faculty—never before presented to the general public—yours on this wonderful offer if you act at once.

Read below and grasp the meaning of this opportunity. Learn how by special arrangement with this noted psychologist we can place in your hands his crowning triumph—the key to greater influence, greater power, greater prosperity. This complete course in Concentration, first prepared only for his private pupils, sent prepaid for the coupon—yours to examine free at your leisure.

Success Yours

No matter what may be your position, you can rise, you can command circumstances, you may easily overcome difficulties, you can reach a higher plane of success, through the help you will get from this great work.

POWER OF CONCENTRATION

In these twenty lessons, this famous savant gives you in simple, concrete form the results of his lifetime investigations. He shows you how to acquire that mental quality of concentration which has made world-known leaders like Napoleon, Edison, Morgan, Roosevelt. He shows you how to focus your ideas, to get away from mind wandering, to eliminate day dreams—how to use your mind like an ever-ready tool and to accomplish in hours what the man without this ability does only in weeks or months—or never. He tells you clearly why some men lead while others with equal intelligence remain in the ranks. He shows the clear way to make the utmost out of your mentality. No man is your master if you have this wonderful gift of concentration. No degree of success within reason is beyond your grasp. You stand superior to your fellows because you have mental powers beyond theirs. You command circumstances. You attract success. No longer need you wonder why others have risen above you *though no better informed than you*. You will know why some men seemingly ordinary have gone upward and onward. Professor Dumont shows why. He tells you the secret of their success.

Read the principles laid down so clearly by Professor Dumont. Practice the exercises which he has so carefully worked out. This training is all you need. Simply learn to use your brains—learn to focus, to concentrate and the highway to bigger success is open to you.

A Few of the Topics

Opportunities Made Through Concentration
(Shows the Plain Road to the Top.)
Self Mastery
(How to Centralize Attention.)
Training the Will
(A Mighty Force at Your Disposal.)
Mental Poise
(How to Command Conditions.)
Business Success
(How to Co-ordinate Forces by Concentration.)
Attaining Wealth
(How to Attract Money Bringing Factors.)
How Courage Is Gained
(Use of Concentration to Drive Out Fear.)
Memory by Concentration
(A Very Valuable Lesson.)
Practical Exercises
(Never published before. The actual application of the principles of Concentration.) Etc., etc., etc.

Send Coupon
(WITHOUT MONEY)

Sign and mail the coupon. We will send you this complete course in book form free for 5 days' examination. If you find it all we say—if you see that it will help you to greater achievement—send us $2 and keep it. Otherwise tell us you will not keep the book and we will tell you where to send it. You run no risk. You can lose nothing. The decision is in your hands. Mail the coupon now while this special offer is good.

Advanced Thought Publishing Co.
DEPT. 44
168 N. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

Advanced Thought Pub. Co.
Dept. 44
168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Send me Prof. Dumont's Complete Course in Concentration (in handy book form). I am to have 5 days to examine it. If then I decide to keep it I will send you the special price of $2.00. Otherwise I will tell you that I will not keep it and you will tell me where to send it.

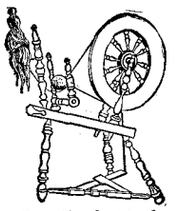
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Imported Dress Linens *for* Season 1917



Reg. Trade Mark

Fashion decrees Linen in White and colors for the smart Suits and Frocks this season. We have made unusual preparations to meet this demand, and complete assortments of weaves and colors are now in stock.

At 75c yard—Yarn-dyed Linen (medium weight) in White and upwards of twenty-five fashionable shades. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—Our famous "Non-Krush" Linen in White, Cream and a full assortment of the most-wanted shades. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—French Linen, 46 inches wide, in White, Black and a host of new and desirable shades. (Medium weight).

At $1.00 yard—Cossack Linen, a semi-rough Linen resembling a Russian Crash, in White and a full line of new shades. 45 inches wide.

At 85c yard—Crepe or Momie Linen, very desirable, White and colors. 46 inches wide. (Special value).

Linen Eponge—A soft, semi-rough Linen in White and colors. 36, 45 and 54 inches, at $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 yard.

At 85c yard—Special attention is directed to a recent importation of Handkerchief Linen of a superior quality in a choice range of plain colors—Pink, Flesh, Rose, Sky, Copen, Old Blue, Maize, Nile, Reseda, Gray, Helio, Wistaria, Orange, Sand, Golden Brown, Navy, Black. 33 inches wide.

Novelty Handkerchief Linens—Fine sheer quality, soft finish, White grounds, showing a range of smart printed designs, such as Dots, Checks, Fancy Stripes, Stripe and Check combined and several novelty effects. 36 inches wide at 95c yard.

White Linens for Waists, Dresses, or Suits, in all the various weights and weaves to meet all requirements.

Samples of any of these lines except bordered materials, mailed upon request.

New Laces for Spring

Particular attention is directed to our fine assortment of Laces to be used with Summer Dresses and Waists, etc.

Real Filet Laces, ½ to 6 inches wide, 45c to $9.50.
Val Lace Ruffling, 50c to $1 per yard for frills, etc.
Filet Net Edges, 9 to 27 inches, for collars and flounces, 85c to $1.50 yard.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Bindle. By Herbert Jenkins. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.35.

Comic sketches about a jovial London furniture mover.

Brandon of the Engineers. By Harold Bindloss. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.35.

This is not a story of the war, but a story growing out of the war, for the young British engineer officer, Brandon, was dismissed from the army because he lost plans and was unable to explain the loss without involving, as he supposed, a girl whom he admired. The engineer and girl meet again in South America, where most of the events of the story take place.

Castaways (The). By W. W. Jacobs. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.35.

Mr. Jacobs is never as successful in the complete novel as in the short story, yet there is here abundant dry humor and quaint whimsy.

Matchmakers (The). By J. E. Buckrose. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.35.

Mrs. Buckrose here, as in former stories, writes with charm of English village life. Little Pendleton is a gossiping, matchmaking little place, and Peggy, the poor clergyman's daughter, moves among the gossipers a sweet, girlish, capable character.

Michael. By E. F. Benson. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.35.

A story of music, love, and the war. Well written, sometimes even delightfully written. The ending has a situation of grievous distress, but joined to it is the triumph of faith and love.

Pelle the Conquerer: Daybreak. By Martin Andersen Nexö. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.50.

The fourth of a series of Danish novels which together give the history of Pelle, first on a farm, and finally as a modern labor leader.

Representative American Plays. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Arthur Hobson Quinn. The Century Company, New York. $2.75.

Twenty-five American plays by as many authors stretch from Godfrey's "Prince of Parthia" (1767) to Rachel Crothers's "He and She" (1911). The collection is most interesting.

Shining Adventure (The). By Dana Burnet. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.30.

A delightful story of a little boy, the "King," who invaded the slums, had marvelous experiences, and brought an army of children to take possession of the shut-in park which the gardener had "sold" to the King for a penny. It has fun, feeling, and incitement to personal and civic sympathy.

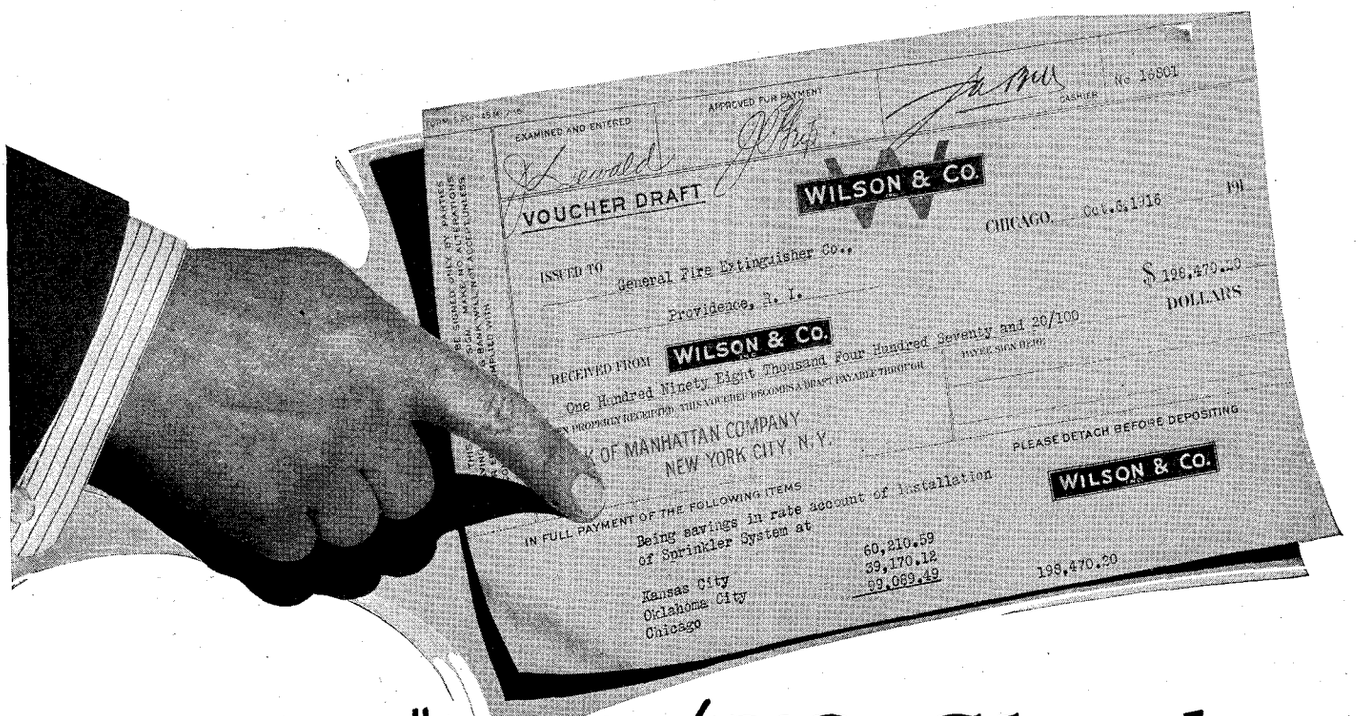
Thoroughbred (The). By Henry Kitchell Webster. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.35.

The "thoroughbred" is a young wife who is incensed because her husband, who suffers a business reverse, has not realized that he could look to her for help and sympathy. Secretly she shows him that she can count for a great deal in the fight for success.

Regiment of Women. By Clemence Dane. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

An unusual novel by a new writer. It is vigorously written and has a novel topic in its close analysis of life in a girls' school as seen by the teachers. The strong interest is in the contrast of character and tempera-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This $198,470 Check

Wilson & Company's First Annual Sprinkler Saving

Mr. Thos. E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Company, the great packers, wanted the best possible safeguard against having their $150,000,000 a year business interrupted and disrupted by a fire.

He found that Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers would reduce the average insurance rates on his packing plants 85%.

His shrewd business judgment told him that the insurance companies could not afford to make such a sweeping reduction unless the fire-danger in those plants was going to be practically wiped out by the Grinnell installation.

Forthwith, he contracted to have Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers installed in all the large plants of Wilson & Company.

As the Grinnell Systems were completed, the new low insurance rates went *immediately* into effect.

In the Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Chicago plants the Grinnell Systems have been installed a year.

The above check for $198,470 shows the first year's saving in insurance premiums to Wilson & Company on these three plants alone, which sum was also their first payment to us.

These savings will come annually. In less than three years the insurance companies will thus repay to Wilson & Company what it cost them to protect their business against fire.

When the other plants are equipped, Wilson & Company's annual insurance savings will be proportionately increased, and in a few years an annual insurance saving greatly in excess of $200,000 will be entered on Wilson & Company's books as "all profit."

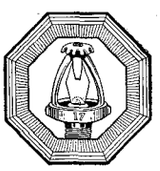
Many concerns can make the same ratio of saving as Wilson & Company even though their insurance premiums are as low as $500 a year and, what is more important, secure the same measure of protection.

If you have the slightest doubt about *your* being able to make a substantial saving, write to us.

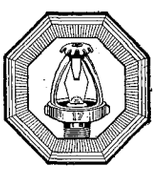
In case you cannot spare working-capital, we can give you the names of reputable concerns who make a business of accepting insurance savings as partial payments for a sprinkler system. This plan not only safeguards your working-capital from the calamity of fire, but also, practically with no investment, adds a Grinnell Sprinkler System to your real estate assets.

Your big American business man is in love with his business. He believes in keeping that business going, not chancing it in a fire.

Why not take a leaf from the books of the wisest business concerns in America, and get in touch with us to determine quickly the cost of protecting your *going* business? Address the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 289 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I.



GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Factory-Assembled System



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Important Publications

"The most monumental biography in our American literature, our best classic."—H. J. Eckenrode.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL

By Albert J. Beveridge

"The Life of John Marshall is a book to be prized as books were prized in the old days when they were few and when the best of them stuck deep in men's minds; a book for young men to grow up with and for old men to thrill to; a book that has the power to restore to those who have in some measure lost it the sense of national character and destiny; not only a work of carefully sought knowledge, but a book of power."—*North American Review.*

Illustrated. 2 vols. $8.00 *net*

Fiction

THE WAY OF THE WIND

By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. Author of "The Turn of the Road." The story of the love of a charming but wayward youth and a woman "not so young as she would like to be." A romance of distinction and compelling power. $1.40 *net*

JERRY

By Arthur Stanwood Pier. The story of a lovable Irish lad who, by sheer grit, perseverance, and honesty, pushes his way up from mill hand to District Attorney. Interwoven with the absorbing tale is a love theme of more than usual appeal.

Illustrated. $1.50 *net*

THE LONG JOURNEY

By Elsie Singmaster. Author of "Emmeline." A story of two hundred years ago, dealing with the experiences of an emigrant family in the American wilderness. $1.00 *net*

THE SPRING SONG

By Forrest Reid. A story of subtle insight and imaginative charm by the author of "At the Door of the Gate," which was called by the Philadelphia Press "one of the foremost specimens of modern fiction." $1.40 *net*

PIP

A Romance of Youth

By Ian Hay. A rollicking story of English school-boys, their pleasures and sorrows, their sports and escapades, a story that might be called a modern "Tom Brown," but a Tom Brown brimming with laughter. $1.50 *net*

A MAN OF ATHENS

By Julia D. Dragoumis. "As an accomplishment purely in letters no published offering of recent seasons has surpassed 'A Man of Athens,' a novel conveying an elaborate picture of to-day's life, methods and manners in the capital city of Greece."—*N. Y. World.* $1.50 *net*

Of Varied Interest

THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

By Louis A. Coolidge. "The book is a real addition to existing material concerning Grant. . . . Mr. Coolidge has treated his entire subject with such clearness, interest, and sympathy as to make the book readable indeed."—*Boston Herald.*

Illustrated. $2.00 *net*

THE ISSUE

By J. W. Headlam. This timeliest of books analyzes all peace proposals that have yet come from German quarters and shows most illuminatingly their ultimate bearing. $1.00 *net*

ESSAYS IN WAR TIME

By Havelock Ellis. A notable book by the great English psychologist dealing with such subjects as Birth Control, Civilization and the Birth Rate, War and Eugenics, Morality in Warfare, The Mental Difference of Men and Women, etc. $1.50 *net*

LETTERS TO A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER

By Jane Prince. A book of inspiration and practical usefulness on the efficient management of house and servants. $1.35 *net*

Poetry

LINES LONG AND SHORT

By Henry B. Fuller. A novel and entertaining collection of short stories of typical American careers and characters, told in free verse, with a keen satiric humor that is most effective. $1.25 net

MOTHERS AND MEN

By Harold T. Pulsifer. "A heartening book for those to whom the earliest and oldest form of love and the patriotism that does not take count of the cost are dear."—*Hamilton Wright Mabie.* 50 cents net

OUT WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

By Arthur Chapman. A collection of poems alive with the breezy spirit of the plains and with a rich Western humor such as has not been heard in American poetry since the passing of Bret Harte. $1.25 net

Boston **Houghton Mifflin Company** **New York**

The New Books (Continued)

ment between two of these teachers: one, kind and generous; the other, selfish although brilliant. The influence of these two women on the girls and their own personal problems as affected by their opposite temperaments are handled in a way which arouses and holds the reader's attention. The word "regiment" in the title is used in the old sense of "government."

Wildfire. By Zane Grey. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.35.

This is undoubtedly a "thriller." The horses, and notably "Wildfire," are splendid creatures.

Works of Gilbert Parker (The). The World for Sale. Imperial Edition. Vol. XX. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2 a volume, subscription only.

We have already reviewed this volume, which is a welcome addition to the fine collected edition of Sir Gilbert Parker's works.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

"Limpy." By William Johnston. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

A story of a temporarily crippled boy, who has all the ordinary boy's love for outdoors and for adventure. He learns much from his misfortune, and his spirit and courage appeal strongly.

Little Maid of Bunker Hill (A). By Alice Turner Curtis. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. 90c.

Our Next-Door Neighbors. By Belle Kanaris Maniates. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

A story for young people.

Princess Pocahontas (The). By Virginia Watson. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

BIOGRAPHY

Sixty Years of American Life. By Everett P. Wheeler. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Mr. Wheeler is a well-known lawyer of New York and a Democrat of the old school who has been prominently identified with the work of tariff reform and civil service reform in this country. His volume is a narrative of political history rather than a collection of personal reminiscences, and is valuable as a historical record. But many of his readers will regret that he has been so sparing in the relation of personal incident and anecdote. In his historical research of the records of New York City politics Mr. Wheeler has unearthed the following aphorism by Theodore Roosevelt: "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport in the world." This is a good, virile motto for the present world crisis.

Retrospect of Fifty Years (A). By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. 2 vols. The John Murphy Company, Baltimore. $2.

Cardinal Gibbons is not only the most distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church in this country, but is one of the most distinguished of American citizens. His opinions on public questions are therefore of universal interest to Protestants as well as Catholics. The title of these two compact volumes is somewhat disappointing, for they are not reminiscences in the ordinary acceptance of that word, but are a collection of sermons, addresses, and articles to which Cardinal Gibbons has given utterance during the last forty or fifty years. There is, for example, a sermon on "The Mission of the Irish Race" preached in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, in 1871, and an address delivered at St. Patrick's in Washington in 1916 on "The True Function of a Catholic University." The various sermons, addresses, and papers discuss theological doctrines, social questions, and such political problems as those involved in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DUTTON SPRING PUBLICATIONS

A STUDENT IN ARMS

BY DONALD HANKEY
Net, $1.50

Written by a man in the trenches, not only with sanity and sympathy, but with a fine simplicity of language and an inspiring nobility of outlook, it gives the mental attitude of the fighting men towards religion, the church, their officers and their comrades.

24,000 copies sold in England in one month

The author of this book was one of the editorial staff of The London Spectator, and was killed on the Western Front during October, 1916. The Publishers take the responsibility of urging the American public to read this wonderful and inspiring book. The keynote of the book is service and selflessness.

ONLY A DOG

BY BERTHA WHITRIDGE SMITH
Net, $1.00

The autobiography of an Irish terrier driven from his French home by the advance of the Germans. The story of his adoption by a private in the English army, the love of man and dog, and the final tragedy, is told with a gentle sympathy and understanding that leaves one with a full heart.

GRAPES OF WRATH

BY BOYD CABLE
Net, $1.50

A wonderful piece of impassioned prose, picturing the actual realities of modern battle and trench life. Through the eyes of Mr. Cable's long experience, you are taken out of yourself and into the very smoke of battle. In press.

GERMANISM FROM WITHIN

BY A. D. McLAREN Net, $3.00

For thirty years a close student of Germany, the author spent the last seven years in closest contact with all sections and classes of the German people, and is therefore writing from a full knowledge and experience of their aims and aspirations.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE ORIENT

Reflections on the Great War by the Chinese Student and Traveler, K'ung Yuan Ku'suh. Net, 60c.

His conclusions, based as they are on acute observation, a novel theory of soul-sex in Nations, and the point of view of an Eastern Asiatic, will be stimulating as well as astonishing to Western readers.

PIRATE BRIDGE

BY R. F. FOSTER
Net, $1.50

No card-player who reads Mr. Foster's lucid explanation of the theory and practice of PIRATE BRIDGE can fail to recognize its immense superiority over Auction. The first few chapters fill one with a fierce desire to try the game, it is so much quicker, so much more interesting, and gives much greater scope for the display of individual skill.

WOMAN

BY VANCE THOMPSON Net, $1.25
Author of "Eat and Grow Thin"

Tells how, from the earliest times, man has specialized woman for his selfish ends and woman has striven to escape from that thraldom. The most searching and comprehensive account yet made of the causes of the Feminist Movement and its means of success, written in Vance Thompson's pungent and strongly individual style. In press.

EL SUPREMO

BY EDWARD LUCAS WHITE. Net, $1.90

A great American Historical Novel Dealing with South America

The Nation, in a full-page review of February 8th, says: "It comes alive under our eyes, glows with life and color, shows the true depth and richness of heroic romance. . . . A powerful work of the imagination, a work of genius such as might have pleased Carlyle himself."

THE WAVE

An Egyptian Aftermath

BY ALGERNON BLACKWOOD. Net, $1.50
Author of "Julius Le Vallon"

The N. Y. Times says: "Master of a style at once clear and subtle, dramatic and poetic, he is able to present those states of feeling which lie upon the borderland of consciousness with a simplicity and fidelity few living writers equal and none excel. One's strongest impression on closing this book is that of beauty—beauty alike of style and of spirit. The glory of words, the grandeur that was Egypt, the splendor of a brave and loving human soul—these are the very substance of this fascinating volume."

THE TAMING OF CALINGA

BY C. L. CARLSEN. Net, $1.35

A new novel by a new author with its scene laid in the Philippine Islands

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "It has entirely new flavor, new people, new scenes, new motives and a startlingly new ending. He draws his people from sure knowledge on a background of glowing tropic color."

BOOKS BY SAMUEL BUTLER

THE WAY OF ALL FLESH

Introduction by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale

Arnold Bennett says: "It is one of the great novels of the world." John Macy, in the Boston Herald, says: "'The Way of All Flesh' contains, more than any other single book, of the intellectual history of mid-Victorian England." Net, $1.50

EREWHON

With an Introduction by Francis Hackett

The finest satire since Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." Under the guise of describing the habits and customs of a strange race found in the mountains of New Zealand, the author flays the sham and inconsistencies of our latter day civilization. In press. Net, $1.50

THE NOTEBOOKS OF SAMUEL BUTLER

With an Introduction by Francis Hackett

They make in their entirety a more vivid picture of Samuel Butler than it is possible to obtain elsewhere; they are the most characteristic of his works, summing up and concluding everything else that he did, and may be best examined as the afterpiece to a varied and versatile career. Butler put into his notebooks the most intimate and personal part of himself. In press. Net, $2.00.

BOOKS BY W. H. HUDSON

THE PURPLE LAND

Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt

James M. Barrie says: "It is one of the choicest things of our latter day literature." Net, $1.50

A CRYSTAL AGE

With a Critical Appreciation by Clifford Smyth, Litt.D.

The N. Y. Globe says: "In style it is as clear and sparkling as the title. Its subject matter is one that to a tired humanity never grows stale. It is fascinating as a story and beautiful as art." Net, $1.50

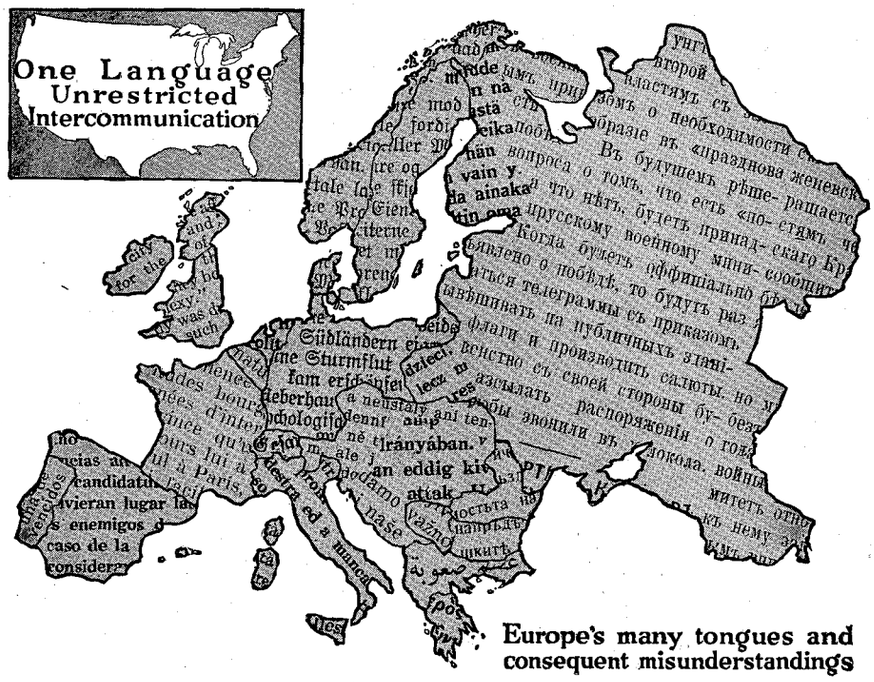
IDLE DAYS IN PATAGONIA

The late Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard, gives high praise to this particular book, and says of the author, "A man who *can* write." Net, $1.50

POSTAGE EXTRA. AT ALL BOOKSTORES

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Europe's many tongues and consequent misunderstandings

The Fruits of Understanding

Throughout the vast area of this country prevails a common tongue. The whole of Europe hardly exceeds our territory, yet Europe has more than a score of nationalities and many different languages.

In the United States the telephone, as exemplified by Bell System, renders a matchless service in its mastery of distance and in encouraging the use of a universal language. This accomplishment is in spite of the great influx of population from every country in the world.

In Europe the independent countries, separated by barriers of language, and lacking efficient telephone service, suffer from inadequate facilities for intercommunication.

We now talk from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, and eliminate more than three thousand miles. In Europe, contending with a babel of voices and unrelated telephone systems, a bare quarter of that distance has been bridged with difficulty.

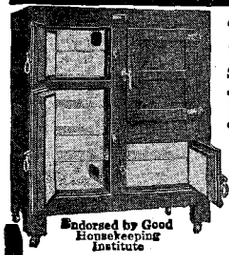
The ideal of the Bell System has been day by day to extend its service in the interest of all telephone users. Its efforts have resulted in providing the facilities to unite cities and rural districts in true American democracy.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Write Today For FREE Book on

Home Refrigeration



Tells what to look for in buying a refrigerator. Shows how to *reduce* your ice bills! Gives many practical, money-saving hints to housewives. Tells all about the famous

Monroe Solid Porcelain Refrigerator

with beautiful, snow-white food compartments molded in one piece of genuine, inch-thick Solid Porcelain Ware. Every corner rounded, assuring absolute cleanliness. Not a single crack, crevice or corner to harbor dirt, germs, moisture and odors. The Monroe is a handsome, expertly-built, lifetime refrigerator that properly preserves the food with a *minimum ice consumption*. Not sold in stores. Shipped direct, freight prepaid, on 30 days' trial. Easy payments if desired. Write *today*.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR CO.
A Half Century in This Business 262 Benson Street, Lockland, Ohio

The New Books (Continued)

organized labor or the moral and patriotic duties of the voter. Since the opinions thus expressed over a period of nearly fifty years are now reissued by the authority of the Cardinal, they may properly be accepted as his opinions to-day. We doubt if in so small a compass the Protestant reader can get a better impression of progressive Catholic opinion on questions springing from the relations of Church and State than he can get in these two unpretentious volumes. Their publication prompts the hope that Cardinal Gibbons will give to his countrymen a book of real reminiscences in which he will record his personal recollections of distinguished statesmen and ecclesiastics, and his review of the social, educational, political, and religious progress of this country during his long apostolate.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Leadership of the New America. By Archibald McClure. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.25.

This volume is a piece of social laboratory work. "Native Americans," says Mr. McClure, "are on trial now far more than the immigrant." In molding "the new America" the foreign-born and their descendants must share with those of the old colonial stock. Mr. McClure has held personal intercourse with hundreds of immigrant leaders; has investigated the occupations and habits of sixteen races, European and Asiatic, and their economic and religious conditions; has studied their movements now on foot, educational and social; and reports hopeful with some unhopeful elements in the melting-pot. He finds most immigrants as loyal Americans as any native-born, and craving only fair equality of treatment. He pleads for the training of American religious leaders and concentration of America's scattered agencies as imperative for effectiveness.

POETRY

Great Inspirers. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

Dr. Zahm, a member of the teaching staff of Holy Cross College in Washington, D. C., affords in his career and work an interesting indication of the attitude of the American Catholic Church towards science and culture. He is an expert in that branch of science which is popularly known as physics, is an advocate of the evolutionary theory of creation, is an explorer of distinction, having made some difficult expeditions into the wild regions of South America, and is a student of civics and sociology, as is indicated by his book entitled "Woman and Science." The present small but interesting volume is prompted by a consideration of those women whose names are distinguished in literature and the arts as the inspirers of some of the great poets and writers. It is devoted, however, almost exclusively to two essays. One deals with Paula, a Roman matron who became with her daughter, Eustochium, an inmate of one of the earliest of Roman Catholic convents, that of Marcella, and thus an inspirer of St. Jerome in his Biblical writings. "Imagine," says Father Zahm, "a young woman of the 'smart set' or of New York's 'Four Hundred' spending her time on such works as those of the author of the 'Hexapla' and 'Peri Archon,' and finding such delight in them as to make provision to have her friends share her pleasure in reading them!" The last half of the book is an essay on Beatrice, the real or legendary human goddess whom Dante worshiped. While Dr. Zahm's book on every page indicates

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MOTT

OUR newest contribution to modern bathroom equipment is the vitreous china lavatory with vitreous china wall brackets. A high grade Mott fixture of exceptional beauty. Eliminates the usual pedestal—simplifies bathroom cleaning.

Another new Mott fixture is the needle and rain shower in combination with Mott's light-weight porcelain bath. When not in use the needle shower arms fold back against the wall.

DESCRIBED more in detail in Mott's new 138 page "Bathroom Book", which illustrates the latest examples of plumbing fixtures for bathroom, kitchen and laundry, and shows 22 model bathrooms, with full descriptions and prices. Mailed for 4c postage.

Any plumber can give you an estimate on Mott's plumbing fixtures installed complete.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

Fifth Avenue and 17th Street New York

1828—Eighty-nine years of Supremacy—1917

†Boston
Pittsburgh
†Chicago
Minneapolis
Atlanta
†Philadelphia
Seattle
Cleveland
†Detroit
†Des Moines
†Toledo
Portland, Ore.
†Washington, D. C.
Columbia, S. C.
New Orleans
Denver
†San Francisco
†St. Louis
†Montreal, Can.
San Antonio
Dallas, Texas
Los Angeles

†*Showrooms equipped with model bathrooms*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Atmospheric System of Steam Heating

means that you have only one valve on the radiator—no air valve, no steam trap, nothing to get out of order or make a noise. Live steam comes from the top of your house boiler or from central station underground main supply through a proper method of piping to the radiators in the different rooms.

An ADSCO Radiator Valve on each radiator controls the steam supply just as you control flow of water at a faucet. This method of heating homes, office buildings, schools and public buildings not only means much from the standpoint of health and convenience, but means more from the standpoint of economy.

You Can Save 10 to 20% Installation Cost
20 to 30% Fuel Cost

The ADSCO Radiator Valve

absolutely controls steam supply because it is scientifically calibrated to operate not on pounds but on ounces of steam pressure governed by the ADSCO REGULATOR. That means economy and comfort.

Write for Bulletin 133-O

Please give us names of your Architect and Steamfitter and state details of building you want to heat.

If you are interested in the possibilities of buying steam delivered through underground piping much as you buy gas or electricity, write for bulletin "Central Station Heating."

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branches:
New York
Chicago
Seattle

Established 1879

for Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh.

Don't fail to use Cresolene for the distressing, and often fatal affections for which it is recommended.

It is a simple, safe, effective and drugless treatment.

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once.

In asthma it shortens the attack and ensures comfortable repose.

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights.

Cresolene relieves the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles and is a valuable aid in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 37 years of successful use. Send us postal for Descriptive Booklet.

For Sale by Druggists

Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your Druggist or from us 10c in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO. 62 Cortlandt St., New York
or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

Have You This Book?

The Word of the Truth

The Divine Directions how to make life happy here, and joyful forever. The final answer to every question about Life and Destiny.

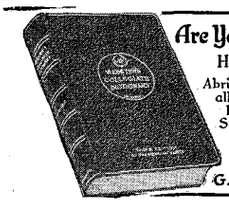
A simple arrangement, in immediately intelligible order, of the whole Will of God as declared in the New Testament; **a concise statement of the whole Truth**; the requirements of Faith; the way of Salvation; the conditions of Peace;—all presented in the easy, obvious, original sense.

Ample notes. Every-day English. No denominational bias. No "new religion." Not any one's opinion, but, What God has said.

A Popular Hand-book of Vital Truth

Send a One Dollar bill with your address to

The Truth Publishing Foundation, Eufaula, Ala.
Today?



Are You a Letter Writer, an Advertising Man, a College Student, a User of English?

Here's a new book made to meet your needs—a Merriam-Webster Dictionary—

Abridged from the famous NEW INTERNATIONAL. Answers all kinds of questions likely to come up in your work. 100,000 Words. 1700 Illustrations. 1248 Pages. Scottish Glossary, Gazetteer, Vocabulary of Rimes, Etc.

the **COLLEGIATE**
THIRD EDITION, JUST ISSUED

REGULAR AND THIN-PAPER EDITIONS.

Order from your Bookseller or from the publishers.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FREE Sample Pages | Name | Address | 3

The New Books (Continued)

historical, theological, and literary scholarship of the first class, it is thoroughly human and readable. There is a brief but valuable bibliography appended to the book.

Intelligence of Woman (The). By W. L. George. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.25.

No one should, few will, take Mr. George seriously. How can one take seriously a man who deduces his conclusions respecting the value of marriage from his impressions concerning thirty-four cases of marriage personally known to him? We do not recall ever meeting in literature so large a deduction from so small a premise. Throughout his essays he attempts, not to reach results, but by his extreme radicalism to create sensations, and in periodical publications sometimes succeeds; but his book leads nowhere.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Faith Justified by Progress. Lectures delivered before Lake Forest College on the Foundation of the Late William Bross. By Henry Wilkes Wright, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

The author furnishes the following definition of faith: "Faith we shall here understand as belief that the ideals of personal life can be realized, a belief which is affirmed and acted upon in advance of proof from actual experience." Faith thus defined includes two elements, vision and valor—vision giving to the believer an ideal, valor inspiring him with courage to attempt its realization. This is faith as defined and illustrated by the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. That this vision and valor combined are essential to progress, and that the progress of the world made under this inspiration is an adequate proof of the reality and value of faith, is the thesis which the author enforces and illustrates with clearness of style, vigor of conviction, and well-digested scholarship.

Letters of John Wesley. A Selection of Important and New Letters, with Introductory and Biographical Notes. By George Eayrs, F.R.Hist.S. With a Chapter on Wesley, His Times and Work, by the Right Honorable Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

This volume will be valuable to the student rather than interesting to the general reader. They are not to be read for any enjoyment in their literary grace; do not give much of a picture of the times, though some scattered hints that, put together, would be of service to the student; not much theological discussion—nothing such as is to be found in Newman's letters; not much reference to literature nor much indication of either literary enjoyment or the writer's acknowledged scholarship. They are pretty largely letters expressing personal interest in the religious welfare of those to whom he was writing.

WAR BOOKS

Philosophy and War. By Emile Boutroux. Authorized Translation by Fred Rothwell. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.75.

Russian Advance (The). From June 5th to September 1st, 1916. By Stanley Washburn. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.25.

This volume of correspondence from the Russian front, like Mr. Washburn's previous books on the present war, is noteworthy through the stress the author lays on character as a factor in the fortunes of war, and particularly as a factor in the war which Russia is fighting. The author was the only foreign correspondent who had much access to Russia's southwestern front during the recent great operations in that region, and his work has the ring of authority.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Enters a new business at $100,000 a year

The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

A keen, broad-minded director arose and said: "I know the man we want." He named the president of a great National Bank.

"What!" cried one astonished director. "What does a banker know about *our business?*"

"This man knows more than just banking," was the answer. "Banking, like wholesaling, is only one phase of business. This man is not limited to any one field. He knows all the departments of business—finance, economics, organization, selling, accounting." They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they unanimously agreed to get him if they could.

The banker accepted the presidency of the wholesale grocery concern at a salary of $100,000.

In a surprisingly short time he had completely reorganized the whole concern.

New, well-planned office short cuts replaced the old, roundabout methods.

Means of shipment and distribution were completely revolutionized. And today this company is reaping the benefits of the changes made in the form of increased dividends amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The inspiring success of this banker, in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad business training. His greatness lay in his knowledge of business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp of the *why* and the *how* of the problems he had to solve.

The problems this man had to face were far more complicated than those listed below. Yet these comparatively simple problems are the very rocks upon which business careers are smashed. Sooner or later, you too, will meet these questions. How will you answer them?

Do you know why most inexperienced promoters fail trying to raise money for a new business, and how to avoid their mistakes.....?

Can you answer a letter of complaint so as to satisfy the complainant and yet preserve the firm's prestige.....?

By comparison of a series of financial statements, can you tell whether the business is going as it should, and then put your finger on the weakness or strength shown.....?

Do you know the vital difference to a business man between "getting a loan" and "discounting his note," and when each is necessary .....?

What are the essentials a business man should watch for and satisfy himself on before he signs his name to a business paper .....?

Can you analyze the market of a proposition so as to tell accurately whether it will be cheaper to sell direct by mail, or thru usual trade channels.....?

The knowledge that carries men thru

You cannot catalog the answers to these broad questions. Circumstances vary. But the big underlying principles always remain the same. It is the knowledge of the basic principles that carries men thru to success.

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute gives you a logical foundation on which to build your future business knowledge and experience. All departments of business are covered and presented to you in interesting, practical form.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute along with ambitious young clerks in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; Wm. H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know—to make success *sure*. Every business man with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
763 ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK, N. Y.

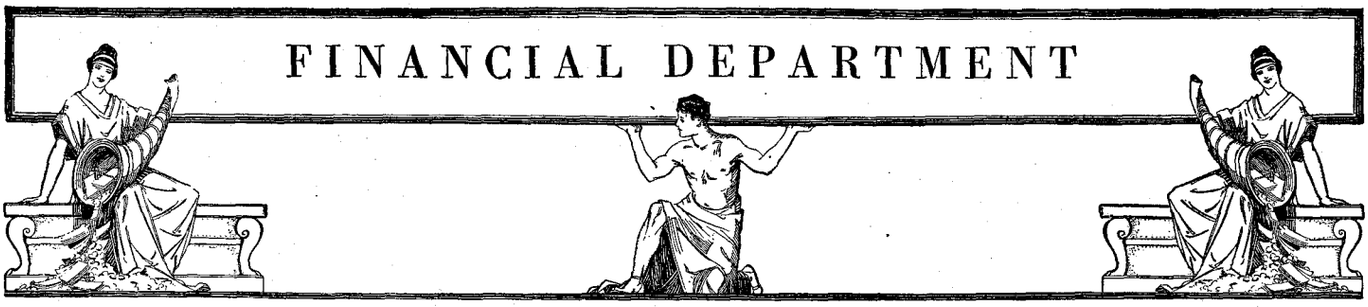
Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name .....

Business Address .....

Business Position .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Safety and Service

THESE three words mean much to investors. They are his prime assurance of a satisfactory investment. They are likewise the watchwords of the Straus organization.

SAFETY—We select only the best issues of first-mortgage bonds, invest our own funds in them, and offer them, surrounded by thorough safeguards, to the public.

SERVICE—We protect the investor's interests throughout the life of the loan, see that he is paid promptly in cash, and relieve him of all responsibility and care.

THOUSANDS of investors, in every state in the Union and in many foreign lands, have found the investments we sell to be safe and the service we render to be satisfactory. You yourself will find them equally so.

We suggest that you post yourself fully on the *Straus Plan* and the sound first-mortgage real estate bonds we offer, to net 5½%.

Write today for

Investment List No. B-705

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated 1905

NEW YORK 150 Broadway
CHICAGO Straus Building
DETROIT Penobscot Building
MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Building
CINCINNATI Mercantile Library Building
SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Building

Thirty-five years without loss to any investor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR GOVERNMENT BONDS

IF war comes, now that the attitude of the United States as to American rights is made clear, we may be spending vast sums of money in the support of our belated preparedness, and this money will come from taxes and the sale of bonds.

The United States Government Bond is the premier security of the world. The credit of no nation can compare either historically or on an actual present-day basis with the credit of this Republic. Never since 1789, when Alexander Hamilton became first Secretary of the Treasury, has an investor in bonds of the United States lost a cent either in principal or interest. The fact is that those who have subscribed to our Government issues have invariably had the satisfaction of seeing their securities sell at substantial advances. And yet there intervened, during the dark chapters of our history, days and weeks and months of doubt as to eventual payment. Fortunes were made during the Civil War by those who had faith to buy. While the highest rate of interest paid on face value was but 7.3 per cent, our issues sold in the open market at prices to yield 15½ per cent. At the close of the war the public debt stood at $2,844,649,626. This debt was consistently reduced from the day the war was over, and every dollar was made payable in gold coin.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN

On June 13, 1898, the Government offered for subscription $200,000,000 three per cent bonds payable August 1, 1918. Application blanks were placed in all banks, post-offices, and express companies. After thirty-one days the following subscriptions were received:

28,376 in the amount of $4,500 or over; 180,573 in $500 bonds; 14,974 in amounts ranging from $100 to $180; 11,483 in amounts less than $100.

As a result of the large oversubscription the bonds immediately advanced to a premium. The actual amount issued was $198,792,660. Of these $132,449,900 have already been converted at the request of holders into 2 per cent bonds due 1930; $2,396,800 have been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled, leaving outstanding $63,945,460.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT DEBT

We have just said that in 1865 the public debt amounted to $2,844,649,626, the highest on record for this country. Our present interest-bearing debt is $972,400,000, an amount actually less than the debt of the city of New York. Our people seem to be opposed to the idea of large Government obligations, and from the very first have strenuously set about the business of reducing our outstanding loans whenever the amount has exceeded a billion dollars. This is a curious characteristic of a Nation of extravagant individuals. As compared with our present National liabilities of $972,400,000 we have bought since the opening of the war $2,041,000,000 in securities of other governments.

The Government has had an expensive year. The Mexican border patrol cost $162,418,000. The Danish West Indies cost $25,000,000. The Alaskan Railway, up to June 30 of next year, will cost $21,839,292, and eventually about $35,000,000. An armor plate plant calls for $11,000,000, a nitrate plant for $20,000,000, and a naval reserve for $50,000,000. These items are only the beginnings of further appropriations. Preparedness is expensive.

To pay the bills, the Treasurer has been authorized to sell $231,000,000 Panama Canal 3 per cent bonds, representing the total unsold amount of the authorized issue. In addition, $100,000,000 of a new issue of 3 per cent bonds are to be sold. These sums, together with taxes to be derived from incomes, inheritances, and excess profits, are to meet the deficit for the coming year, estimated to be in excess of $300,000,000. The Government revenues, which will amount to $1,350,000,000, will not be sufficient for the purpose. When this financing is completed, the public debt will amount to about $1,303,400,000.

A POSSIBLE NEW WAR LOAN

Aside from this, advices from Washington indicate that a new issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000 will be offered for public subscription should the Administration find it necessary to enter the war. Considering the seriousness of such a situation and the response of patriotic men, and considering also the great increase in the wealth of the Nation since 1898, it is fair to assume that an issue of $500,000,000 ten-year 3 per cent bonds would be largely oversubscribed. Such a loan might be only the first of a series of similar borrowings. But, leaving aside the possibility of future issues, the point for the investor to keep in mind is this—a bond of the United States is as sure as death to be paid. If it cannot be paid, then nothing in the world is safe.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND

England has ceased to count her debt in millions. In the face of the greatest war debt in history the British bond in a free and unrestricted American market commands a 6½ per cent basis. Great Britain's debt before the war began was $3,449,813,150 (March, 1914). Her debt in November, 1916, according to the "Federal Reserve Bulletin," was $15,163,750,000. Yet the chances are that this debt will not only be honored, but that England will experience a great revival in national life, and achieve a substantial prosperity in the paying of it. As with individuals, so with nations, liabilities are the making of them.

If the United States were to increase its debt to $15,000,000,000, the successive issues would probably bear higher and higher rates of interest. But it would be a mistake to assume that the plan of waiting for the later bonds would work to the advantage of the buyer. England under similar circumstances has made it possible for holders of the original low-rate debt to convert into war loans at the higher rate. This whole matter has been worked out on an equitable basis, designed to give the original buyers the same advantages obtained by those who hold off for better bargains.

THE LOW RATE

Because opportunities are not wanting in all directions to invest money safely at 4½ to 5½ per cent, a 3 per cent Government bond will be unattractive to most investors, no matter how good the security. The high prices for our Government bonds are due, not only to their unimpeachable security, but also at present to certain artificial privileges and exemptions, many of which are of no interest or value to the individual. These special provisions are as follows:

1. All United States Government bonds

ESTABLISHED 1865

6% First Mortgage Farm Land Bonds

Institutions, banks and trust companies as well as individual investors, recognize the desirability and safety of investments secured by farm properties in established localities.

Thorough appraisement of the land and its conditions by our experts is preliminary to our outright purchase of bonds for recommendation to customers.

We have available first mortgage 6% Serial Gold Farm Land Bonds of high quality.

The security combines all features which assure profitable farming operations such as fertile soil, abundant water, favorable climate, active local market, efficient management. Conservative valuation of security over three times entire issue. Additionally protected by personal guarantees.

Fully described in Circular No. 976 Z, which will be sent promptly on request.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle St.
Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DAIRY DOLLARS

One hundred million of them were made by Wisconsin farmers last year—representing one-tenth of America's total production of Dairy Products.

The population of the United States is growing even more rapidly than the Dairy Industry, so that our first

Dairy Farm Mortgages

increase constantly in security to the holders and pay a good interest return.

We have a specially prepared pamphlet telling you about them. Write for it to

Markham & May Company
Farm Mortgage Investments
1226 First National Bank Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Conservative Investors

Should read our valuable March Report on Progressive Public Utilities. Investments, carefully made, yield 5 to 8% with a large degree of safety.

Copy 16 mailed upon request

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL STREET NEW YORK
Direct wire to Columbus and Philadelphia Markets

First Farm Mortgages

E J L Co

Amongst conservative investors from all sections our mortgages are known as standard investments. 33 years' experience enables us to pass accurately on the desirability of loans. Send for descriptive pamphlet "S" and current offerings. **We're Right on the Ground**

ESTABLISHED 1883 **E. J. LANDER & CO.**
GRAND FORKS NORTH DAKOTA
Capital and Surplus One Half Million Dollars

A Little Money Saved

In times of general prosperity, when instances of large fortunes made quickly are in the public eye, the average man is likely to forget that a little money saved and invested wisely often means the ability to grasp a big opportunity if it presents itself.

When the price of time-tested dividend-paying industrial and railroad stocks reacts to a level where the income yield is exceptional there are special inducements for saving. We have outlined some specific suggestions in Circular N-48: "What Small Amounts May Mean."

Sent on Request

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Our Government Bonds (Continued)

are exempt from personal property tax, from income tax, and from stamp tax.

2. They are accepted in all States as legal investments for savings banks and trustees.

3. Certain of the Government issues are always required as security for the issuance of bank notes by National banks.

4. All Government bonds are acceptable to secure postal savings deposits.

5. Government bonds are required as security for public moneys deposited in National banks.

OUR POTENTIAL CREDIT RESOURCES

To give the reader an idea of the demand for the various outstanding United States bonds, we submit the quotations ruling as of February 10, at a time when our diplomatic position leaves little room for doubt as to our being involved in a war with great adversaries:

		Bid.	Asked.
United States 2s	April, 1930	99	100
United States 3s	August, 1918	100	101½
United States 4s	February, 1925	108	110
Panama Canal 3s	June, 1961	99½	102

If war must come, the United States enters the contest the strongest of all nations financially, and with every assurance that peace will be sought long before our resources are near exhaustion. Leaving sentiment outside the calculation and looking forward a long time into the future, the issuance of a 5 per cent loan of the Government of the United States would meet with a response which would make history by its magnificence. Our real problems are not the financial ones. It is not a question of raising money; we are face to face with the difficulty of spending it effectively and wisely. To this question let the thought of every citizen be seriously addressed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What do you think of the bonds of the various provinces of the Dominion of Canada—for instance, such bonds as Quebec 5s, Ontario 5s, Alberta 5s, and British Columbia 5s?

A. In our judgment, the end of the war will result in a considerable demand for these bonds from the citizens of the provinces in question. We should prefer the long-term bonds, because we believe that they will sell at a substantial premium before maturity. This comment refers only to the probable future market and leaves out the question of the safety of these bonds, concerning which we entertain no doubts whatever.

Q. As a subscriber of The Outlook, I am taking this opportunity to ask your opinion as to the soundness of several bonds. It is my idea to invest only in those securities that are absolutely first class—*i. e.*, those in which the principal is assured and which will earn a fair rate of interest.

I have an opportunity to secure some of the following, and would be glad to have your views on them:

Georgia Railway and Power Company First and Refunding 5s.
Western Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage 5s. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.
Harrisburg Light and Power Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5s.
Public Service-Newark Terminal Railway Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 45-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
United Gas and Electric Corporation Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
Northern States Power Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company First Lien and Refunding 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company 30-Year 5 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds.

A. All these bonds are, in our judgment, safe and conservative. The first three are, we believe, exceptionally high grade and more certain to command a reliable market under adverse conditions in the financial world.

The Harrisburg Light and Power and

6%

California Six Per Cent Mortgage Real Estate Bonds
of
THE CALIFORNIA-RIO GRANDE LAND AND STOCK CO.
A California Corporation

Denominations $100, $500, and $1000. Dated April 1st, 1916; Payable April 1st, 1926.

Semi-annual interest coupons payable at the office of Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, Trustee.

Land experted by Symmes & Means. Legal opinion by Goodfellow, Eels, Moore & Orrick.

A high grade bond in every respect.
Price Par and Accrued Interest.
Under State Supervision.

Write for Circular

Consolidated Mortgage and Bond Co.
First National Bank Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

5% Farm Mortgages 6%
Security more than double the amount of the Mortgages

Interest Paid Promptly — No Defaults

Back of every DANFORTH Farm Mortgage there is FIFTY-EIGHT years' experience in lending on farm lands.

Ask for Descriptive List No. 58

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON ILLINOIS

5½%-6%

With cotton selling at top figures and the value of cash crops greatly increased, our GEORGIA FARM MORTGAGES are more desirable than ever,—and we have handled this form of investment for 29 years without a loss. Write for details.

SESSIONS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
Drawer 6 Marietta Ga.
SESSIONS·STANDS·FOR·SAFETY

Income and Philanthropy

If you are 50 or more years of age, the Annuity Bonds of Peddie Institute will give you 6% and upward assured income for life. No inheritance tax, no will contest, no uncertainty of administration. Your property will be definitely dedicated by you to good works.

The interest is payable semi-annually. Purchased at any age between 50 and 60, the income is from 6% to 7% for life; between 60 and 70, 7% to 8%; between 70 and 80, 8% to 9%.

There can be no more worthy object of your philanthropy than Peddie Institute, a school which for more than 50 years has been developing American boys into a higher, more cultured manhood. The school's property valuation is upwards of a Half Million Dollars. The Annuity Bonds are intended still further to widen its influence. Every Bond sold adds to value of the security that is back of it. Interest guaranteed by a reliable Trust Company.

Purchasers may direct the application of funds to either Buildings and Equipment, General Endowment, or Founding of Scholarships. Address

Endowment Committee, Peddie Institute
Box 2-E, Hightstown, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Questions and Answers (Continued)

the Newark Terminal bonds are in demand on account of the fact that they are exempt from personal taxation in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. For that reason they sell at a higher price than they otherwise would, judging their merits in comparison with the other issues in the list.

The last three bonds ought to prove satisfactory for purposes of revenue, but they are not as active in a market way or as readily salable in times of depression.

Q. I am planning to invest some money in some public utility stocks, and I find in John Moody's "Investment Letter" of December 28 on "Peace Stocks and Bonds" the inclosed list. Considering the question from the point of view of (1) safety, (2) chance of appreciation, and (3) yield, which of these stocks would you advise? Are there any other public utility stocks that are as good or better?

Any advice that you can give me would be very much appreciated.

List of public utility stocks as given in John Moody's "Investment Letter" of December 28, 1916:

Name.	Dividend.	Price.	Yield.	Rating.
American Gas and Electric preferred	6	61	5.88	Aa
American Light and Traction preferred	6	112½	5.32	AAa
American Public Utilities preferred	6	73	8.21	B
Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. preferred	6	84	7.14	Bb
Northern States Power preferred	7	100½	6.96	B
Pacific Gas and Electric preferred	6	91½	6.56	A
Southern California Edison preferred	7	107	6.54	Baa
Standard Gas and Electric preferred	6	42	7.14	B

A. These stocks undoubtedly possess attractive investment possibilities. If peace is to be followed by a depression in American industrial conditions, we are of the opinion that all of these companies will nevertheless continue to earn their preferred stock dividends by a satisfactory margin.

In our judgment, the best of these stocks are American Gas and Electric preferred, American Light and Traction preferred, and Pacific Gas and Electric preferred. This is by no means a criticism of the others. We do not know of any other public utility stocks which we would prefer to recommend or which we might say "are as good or better."

Q. I own some of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford 3½ per cent debentures due 1947, and also 6 per cent convertible debentures due 1948, and, as the prices are gradually declining, am considering disposing of them.

Will you kindly advise me as to how you regard these securities?

A. This situation will require a little patience on your part. The New Haven is making a very slow and gradual improvement. All hopes for dividends on the stock seem to have vanished. The increased revenues derived from manufacturing activities in Eastern States are being largely absorbed by increased operating expenses. The New Haven is suffering now from the high cost of doing business and from congestion of its equipment. There seems to be no possibility of any immediate betterment in these conditions.

The convertible debentures naturally follow to some extent the course of the market quotations for New Haven stock. They have therefore declined in sympathy with the decline in stock quotations.

The decline in the debenture 3½s is a result of the failure of the road to pay dividends during the past two years. The debenture 3½s are no longer a legal in-

"Acceptances"

A big progressive step in Commerce and Banking

AMERICAN business men and bankers are rapidly increasing the use of this valuable instrument for financing trade, which is simply the buyer's acknowledgment of the correctness of an invoice with the agreement to pay for the goods at a stated time.

The use of the acceptance strengthens the credit of the buyer, enables him to buy to better advantage, systematizes his purchases and payments. For the seller, it reduces the burden and loss of the complicated and unproven open account. To the bank, it provides approved commercial paper. It turns the buyer's credit and the seller's wares into immediate money.

New and profitable business opportunities are now opened by this new line of financing for the banker, the business man, and the investor.

The general use of the acceptance in the United States had its actual beginning shortly after the outbreak of the European war. At that time, under the New York State Banking Law, the Guaranty Trust Company was the only institution in New York accepting sterling drafts payable at a future date.

How the American market for acceptances is being built up; why the acceptance is a readily-negotiable credit instrument, and why it is a sound, circulating medium of finance, commanding a low interest rate, is told in our descriptive booklet entitled, "Acceptances," which will be sent to any address upon request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Capital and Surplus - - - - $40,000,000
Resources more than - - - $500,000,000

OREGON FARM MORTGAGES
The safest possible investment. Illus. booklet tells why. Write for it and for list and plats of current loans. We know our field.
CRONAN MORTGAGE COMPANY 906-11 Spalding Bldg. Portland, Oregon
6% NET

ANNUITIES
SAFEST INVESTMENT
INCOME FOR LIFE GUARANTEED
No Fluctuations
At Age 50 Pays Over 7¼ Per Cent.
At Age 60 Pays Over 9½ Per Cent.
At Age 70 Pays Over 13¾ Per Cent.
ISSUED BY ONE OF THE STRONGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD
Details on Request.
ROBERT A. SASSEEN
165 BROADWAY N.Y.

"The Dollar Abroad"
Write for our special circular outlining this timely subject
Howe-Snow-Corrigan & Bertles
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Grand Rapids Savings Bank Bldg.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A NEW PLAN BY OLD INTERESTS."

6 Per Cent Interest —Plus Profits

The conditions which surround timber ownership and lumber manufacture in the United States and Canada are not paralleled in any other industry. To those fully conversant with them (and to no others), these conditions offer unique opportunities for profit with complete security.

LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

form a new type of investment which enables the average investor to turn this situation to account. It enables him, with all the security of a high-grade First Mortgage Bond, to receive interest at 6 per cent and at the same time to share in profits, which are usually very substantial. It goes without saying that this puts Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds in a class by themselves. One of the reasons for their prompt popularity is the fact that they are available in

Denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000

The whole subject of this type of security is of extraordinary interest, and can be no more than hinted at in this announcement.

The name of Lacey is identified throughout the timber world with 37 years of unbroken conservative success in timber investments. We therefore feel that we can fairly presume to speak with some authority concerning timber securities.

We have briefly and clearly covered the subject in a brochure which we invite you to read.

LACEY BOOKLET T-214 WILL COME BY RETURN MAIL. WRITE.

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 South Michigan Avenue Chicago

We refer those unacquainted with the meaning of the name of Lacey in timber finance, to any prominent lumberman or timber-owner in this country, and to any bank anywhere which has ever given attention to lumber and timber securities.

Questions and Answers (Continued)

vestment for savings banks and trust funds in the Eastern States. This has undoubtedly diminished the demand for the bonds and to some extent has caused selling on the part of savings institutions and trustees.

We are of the opinion that the New Haven debentures will continue to pay their interest, and that at their various maturities there will be no question about the payment of principal. It will, however, be some time before the New Haven issues can be accorded a high investment rating.

Q. Would you advise the purchase of Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company convertible 4½s 1930? These bonds can be bought at a price to yield about 6 per cent.

A. While these bonds are in a somewhat speculative position, being a junior lien on the Chesapeake and Ohio system, we regard them as being fairly attractive for an investor who is in a position to keep check on his securities and who desires to take a profit when a profit is available.

The position of the Chesapeake and Ohio has improved notably during the past two years.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook:

Oregon Farm Mortgages—Booklet and List. Cronan Mortgage Company, 906-911 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Circular on California Six Per Cent Mortgage Real Estate Bonds. Consolidated Mortgage and Bond Company, First National Bank Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

Farm Mortgages—Descriptive List No. 58. A. J. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

"Acceptances." Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

First Farm Mortgages—Pamphlet "S." E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D.

Pamphlet on Dairy Farm Mortgages. Markham & May Company, 1226 First National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

"What Small Amounts May Mean"—Circular N-48. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

California Municipal Bonds—Circular O-8. Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, Oakland, Cal.

Six Per Cent First Mortgage Farm Land Bonds—Circular No. 976-Z. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Annuity Bonds. Endowment Committee, Peddie Institute, Box 2-E, Hightstown, N. J.

Investment List No. B-705. S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York; Straus Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Georgia Farm Mortgages. Sessions Loan and Trust Company, Drawer 6, Marietta, Ga.

"The Dollar Abroad." Howe, Snow, Corrigan & Bertles, Grand Rapids Savings Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Annuities. Robert A. Sasseen, 165 Broadway, New York.

March Report on Progressive Public Utilities—Copy 16. Williams, Troth & Coleman, 60 Wall St., New York.

7% BONDS ISSUED BY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA

For the Improvement of Streets

Write for Circular O-8 and Prices

OAKLAND STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND CO.
Oakland, Calif.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED